

Beaver



Radical

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY J. S. RUTAN. PRICE, TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME V.

BEAVER, PENN. FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1873.

NUMBER 16

The Beaver Radical.

The RADICAL is published every Friday morning at the following rates: One Year, (payable in advance,) \$2.00 Six Months, " " " 1.00 Three Months, " " " .50 Single Copies, " " " .05 Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription at the option of the publisher, unless otherwise agreed upon. Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines of type, \$3.00 per line or less, \$1.00 for one insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion. All advertisements, whether of displayed or blank space, measured by lines of type. Advertisements by the month, quarter or year received, and liberal deductions made in proportion to length of advertisement and length of time of insertion. Special Notices inserted among local items at 10 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon by the month, quarter or year. Advertisements of 5 lines or less, 50 cents for one insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion. Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Ordinary notices charged as advertisements, and payable in advance. Local news and matters of general interest communicated by any correspondent, with real name attached to the publisher, will be thankfully received. Local news solicited from every part of the county. Publication Office: In THE RADICAL BUILDING, Center Diamond, Beaver, Pa.

All communications and business letters should be addressed to SMITH CURTIS, Beaver, Pa.

CONTENTS:

THE BEAVER RADICAL. 1
GEN. CANBY WITH THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS MEET THE MODOCOS UNDER A FLAG OF TRUCE—IN THE MIDDLE OF THE PARLEY CAPT. JACK SHOTS GEN. CANBY DEAD—AT THIS SIGNAL THE RED FLIES MURDERER, IN OLD BLOOD, THE REST OF THE COMMISSIONERS—THE INTERPRETERS ESCAPE—OFFICIAL ORDER ANNOUNCING TO THE ARMY THE DEATH OF GEN. CANBY—OTHER INDIAN OUTRAGES—THE APACHES MURDER THREE MEN, BUT ARE PURSUED BY TROOPS AND OVER ONE HUNDRED WARRIORS KILLED. 2
LAVA BEDS, APRIL 11, VIA YREKA, APRIL 12.—Yesterday afternoon five Indians and squaws came into our camp, and were made presents of clothing and provisions by the Peace Commissioner, and were sent out by the Commissioner asking for a talk this morning at a place about a mile from the picket line. In the evening Bogus Charley came and told the picket that he could take his squaw and took him to the tent of Gen. Canby, where Charley left his gun, and remained at the tent of Private Riddle during the night. This morning Bogus Charley came in and told the Commissioner that Captain Jack and five Indians would meet the Commissioner outside our lines. Boston Charley and Bogus Charley then mounted a horse and started for the Lava Bed. An hour after their departure Captain Canby, Mr. A. B. Meacham and Dr. Thomas, Mr. A. B. Meacham and Dr. Thomas, with Frank Riddle and his interpreter, started for the rendezvous. The party arrived at the rendezvous, and were closely followed by the signal officer, Lieutenant Rice, and about half an hour after the party had arrived the signal was heard, saying that the Indians had attacked the Peace Commissioner, and that an engagement had commenced between the Indians and Col. Meacham. The troops were under command of Col. Meacham, and orders were forwarded double quick. Very soon after Mr. Dyer returned, and told that the night he was the only one who escaped, but in a few moments a squaw was seen entering the camp. From him we gathered the particulars of how the massacre occurred. General Canby made a short speech to the troops, followed by General Canby, and then Captain Jack and Dr. Thomas. Then Capt. Jack and Dr. Thomas, for a reservation. Meacham told Jack that it was not his duty to give him what he asked. Meacham had said enough upon the subject, and while Schonchin was getting up and walking to the others and turned back and drew his pistol, and shot at General Canby;

cocked his pistol again and fired and Gen. Canby fell dead, shot under the right eye. Schonchin then shot Meacham in the head and shoulder, but he is still alive. Boston Charley and another Indian shot and killed Dr. Thomas. Hooker Jim chased Dyer for some distance, but Dyer turned upon him with pistol in hand and Jim ran. An Indian knocked down Jim Riddle's squaw and took her horse, but Capt. Jack made him return it, and then another Indian chased Riddle and shot at him. The troops are now about a mile in the Lava Beds lying on their arms, and will probably advance to-night under cover of darkness. There are about six hundred troops, which can be brought into active service, and it is believed they will end the Modoc War.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The following is a portion of the *Herald* special about the massacre of General Canby and the Peace Commissioners, dated Lava Beds, April 11, 3 P. M.

Between ten and eleven o'clock this morning the Peace Commission party, comprising of Gen. Canby, A. B. Meacham, Dr. Thomas, Mr. Dyer, Riddle, the Interpreter and squaw, and Bogus Charley and Boston Charley, went out to the designated spot. There they met Captain Jack, John Schonchin, Black Jim, Shack Nasty Jim, Ellen's Man and Hawker Jim. They had no guns with them, but each carried a pistol at his belt. This, however, was not much noticed, as in previous interviews they had had their guns with them. They sat down in a kind of broken circle and Gen. Canby, Meacham and Dr. Thomas sat together, faced by Capt. Jack and Schonchin. Dyer stood by Jack holding his horse, with Hawker Jim and Shack Nasty Jim to his left. Meacham opened the talk and gave a long history of what they wanted to do for them, after which Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas both talked for some time. Capt. Jack then talked in an apparently good, serious strain, and when he finished stepped back to the rear near where Meacham's horse was hitched. John Schonchin then began to talk, and while he was speaking Dyer heard a cap miss fire, and looking around saw Capt. Jack to his left with his pistol pointed at Gen. Canby. This was the signal for a general massacre, and a dozen shots were fired inside of half a minute. Capt. Jack fired again on Gen. Canby, and the noble old gentleman ran off to the left, but was speedily shot down and killed instantly. Meacham was shot at by Schonchin and wounded in the head. He tried to draw his Derringer, when two Indians ran up and knocked him down. Mr. Thomas was killed almost instantly by two pistol shots in the head. Riddle ran off and it appears they did not fire at him, but they knocked his squaw down. Dyer Riddle and the squaw returned in safety to the camp. About a hundred yards to the west of the place of meeting was found A. B. Meacham, badly wounded, with a pistol shot over the left eye. Fifty yards further on was the body of Dr. Thomas lying on his face and stripped to the waist. Life was extinct from pistol shot wounds in the head. The body of Gen. Canby was stripped of every vestige of clothing and lay about one hundred yards to the southward, with two pistol shot wounds in the head.

Another Indian Massacre.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—On the 11th of March Gus Swain, John McDonald and Gen. Taylor were murdered by a large band of Apache savages, who were pursued by the troops and seventy-nine warriors killed and twenty-six women and children taken prisoners. The troops were under command of Lieut. Rice, and are now at Fort Whipple. They followed the trail of the Apaches and learned that Taylor had been captured alive and subjected to the most horrible tortures.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The terrible news of the treacherous assassination of Brigadier Gen. Canby, by the Modoc Chief, and the intelligence received at the same time of the murders committed by the Apaches cause a profound feeling of grief and indignation, which finds expression in all quarters, particularly in the army where General Canby was held in great esteem and affection, with utterances of an earnest desire for the extermination of these savages. This feeling of indignation has taken the place of all ideas whatever of peace and the slightest consideration cannot be given to any other proposition than that to move at once to the severest punishment of the Modocs.

The following is the dispatch received at the office of the Adjutant General of the Army.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, April 12, 1873. To Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington. The following report of the horrible treachery and murder has just been received. I have telegraphed to Col. Gillespie to let the punishment of the Modoc be as severe as their treachery has merited, and hope to hear soon that he has made an end of them.

(Signed,) W. D. WHIPPLE, Major General Commanding.

A copy of the telegram to the Adjutant General.

Department California from Modoc expedition. April 12, 1873. Gen. Canby with the Peace Commissioners went to meet the Indians about one mile in front of the camp at Lava Beds this morning. At 1:30 P. M., the signal officer whom I had watching the conference reported firing. Upon reaching the place of meeting I found that Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas had been killed, and Meacham wounded. The other Commissioner, Dyer, escaped unhurt. I shall at once commence active operations against the Indians.

(Signed,) ALVIN GILLESPIE, Col. Seventh Cavalry Commanding.

Dated at camp, south of Tule Lake, April 11th. Similar official reports were also received by the Assistant Adjutant General, W. D. Whipple, at the Army Headquarters, and by Assistant Adjutant General, H. Oloy Wood, at Portland, Oregon, where he has been advised by Colonel Gillespie of the tragedy. The information was communicated to the President at a late hour last night by Adjutant General Townsend, and General Sherman was also apprised at a late hour of the occurrence.

The feeling of the President and the General at the sudden announcement were of the most intense sorrow and indignation, and there was not an instant's hesitancy that the Modocs shall be made to suffer to the severest extent for the crime. It is now evident that the act was long premeditated, and this fact, added to the deep sense of wrath that the massacre has aroused, the President has immediately expressed his sanction of the severest measures now necessary to properly punish the Modocs, and his views in this respect have been fully stated to the authorities.

Acting under the War Department General Sherman has telegraphed to General Schofield to move his entire force at once upon the Indians. General Sherman has also prepared the following order, announcing the death of General Canby, which will be promulgated tomorrow:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, April 12, 1873. (General Order No. 3.)

It again becomes the sad duty of the General to announce to the army of the death of one of our most illustrious and most honored comrades, Brigadier General Edward R. S. Canby, commanding the department of Columbia, was, on Friday last, April 11, shot dead by Chief Jack, while he was endeavoring to mediate for the removal of the Modocs from their present rocky fastness on the northern border of California to the reservation where the tribe could be maintained and protected by the civil agents of the Government.

That such a life should have been sacrificed in such a cause will ever be a source of regret to his relations and friends. Yet the general trusts that all good soldiers will be consoled, knowing that Gen. Canby lost his life on duty and in the execution of his office, for he had been especially chosen and appointed for this delicate and dangerous trust by reason of his well known patience and forbearance, his entire self-abnegation and fidelity to the expressed wishes of his Government, and his large experience in dealing with the savage Indians of America. He had already completed the necessary military preparations to enforce obedience to the conclusions of the Peace Commissioners, after which he seemed to have accompanied them to the last conference with the savage chiefs in supposed friendly council, and there met his death by treachery outside his military lines, but within view of the signal station.

At the same time one of the Peace Commissioners was killed outright and another mortally wounded, and a third escaped unhurt. Thus perished one of the kindest and best gentlemen of this or any other country, whose social equalled his military virtues. To even sketch his army history would pass the limits of the general order, and it must here suffice to state that General Canby began his military career as a cadet at West Point in the summer of 1835, graduating in 1839; since which time he has continuously served

thirty-eight years, passing through all the grades of the regular army. He was in his early life with marked distinction in the Florida and Mexican wars, and in the outbreak of the civil war found him in New Mexico, where, after the death of his senior, he remained in command and defended the country successfully against a formidable invasion from the direction of Texas. Afterwards transferred to the east to a more active and important sphere, he exercised the various high commands, and at the close of the civil war was in chief command of the military division west of the Mississippi, in which he had received a painful wound, but had the honor to capture Meacham and compel the surrender of the rebels of the Southwest.

Close to the close of the war he has repeatedly been chosen for special command by reason of his superior knowledge of law and of Government; his known fidelity to the principles of the executive and his high elevation to his profession, in all of which his success was perfect. When assigned by long and laborious campaigns, he voluntarily consented to take command of the department of Columbia, where he expected to enjoy the peace he so much coveted. This Modoc war, arising last winter and it being extremely desirous to end it by peaceful means, it seemed almost providential that it should have occurred within the sphere of General Canby's command. He responded to the call of his Government with alacrity, and has labored with a patience that deserved better success. But alas, the end is different from what he and his best friends had hoped for, and he now lies a corpse in the wild mountains of California, while the lightning flashes his requiem to the faithful corner of the civilized world. Though dead, the record of his fame is resplendent with noble deeds well done, and no one on our army register stands higher for personal qualities, that command the universal respect, honor and love of his country. General Canby leaves to his country a heartbroken widow, but no children. Every honor consistent with law and usage shall be paid his remains. Full notice of which will be given as soon as his family can be consulted and arrangements concluded.

By order General Sherman, W. D. WHIPPLE, Adjutant General.

Many personal friends and old associates of the distinguished deceased called at the War Department to day, though the offices were not open to the public, for official confirmation and the particulars of the painful story. The officers of the army on duty here, including those holding official positions on General Sherman's staff, were appealed to, both at their houses and on the street, by anxious friends of the Modoc victims to know if there could be the slightest hope that the tale of the savage treachery was less terrible than had been recounted.

General Sherman has been in conference with the President to-night upon the questions arising, or likely to arise, from this change in the scenes of the Modoc war; but upon the policy to be pursued which is nothing less than already indicated in this dispatch, namely, that of a complete and enduring punishment by the troops of this government of the heartless race which has proven how thoroughly harsh the treatment is now deserved by them.

From the Washington dispatches of the 14th we learn the following additional news concerning the Modocs: The announcement of the murder of General Canby and Dr. Thomas, and mortally wounding of Mr. Meacham, of the Peace Commission, by the Modoc Indians, while holding a council with Captain Jack and other chiefs, was at first not believed by the Cabinet officers, but the detailed statement of the incidents of the sad occurrence which soon followed convinced them of its truth. General Canby was so well known, not only to the army, in which he was considered one of the most meritorious officers, but also personally to many of the citizens of Washington, where he had at different periods of his military life been stationed, that his death will here be very generally regretted.

Mr. Meacham is a prominent citizen in Oregon, and an intimate personal and political friend of Attorney General Williams, at whose suggestion he was appointed one of the Peace Commissioners to visit the Modocs, and see if some arrangement could not be made by which a war with this band could be averted. He was for several years, and until recently, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon. It appears that the appoint-

ment, though made with the best of intentions, was an unfortunate one, as the Indians were particularly incensed against him, looking upon him as the originator and cause of their removal from their old homes to the reservation from which they fled. It will be seen by the report that when Meacham said they could not remain in the region where they are at present, the Indians said that ended all talk, and then Captain Jack, walking behind General Canby, shot him dead, the other Indians killing Dr. Thomas and mortally wounding Meacham.

General Canby, from the tone of his dispatches to the War Department, appears never from the first to have had the slightest confidence in the success of the attempted peace negotiations. Though a very humane man, desirous of avoiding bloodshed if possible, from this thorough knowledge of Indian character, gained by long service on the frontier, he was convinced that the Indians would come to no terms unless they were dictated by themselves, principal among which was not only protection for the murders they had committed, but also a reservation secured to them in the region from which they had been previously removed, and which would of necessity dispossess certain of the white settlers.

BEAVER ACADEMY.

BEAVER, PA., April 3, 1873.

Mr. Editor: Believing as we do, that your paper is interested in the good and wellbeing of this community, we send you this communication.

We are glad to learn that the people of Beaver are at last trying to find out why the Academy has been stopped so long, and whether or not the Trustees elect have been doing their duty, or violating their oath of office, with which they have been charged. We may be permitted at this stage of the case, with the rest of mankind, to give our view of the matter.

In passing the Academy grounds, not many days since, we were induced by curiosity to climb the fence, finding the gates at both ends of the lot nailed fast, in order that we might the better count the panes of glass broken, when behold, one missile had apparently not only broken the glass, but had also made a hole in a valuable globe standing on a nicely varnished table inside the room. Our motive is to call the attention of the Trustees as well as the citizens to the fact that the building is doing no good nor gaining anything the way it now stands. We think it not wise for the citizens of this place to submit to be dunned from day to day for money to erect new school buildings, and let this one go to loss in such a manner. True this building is not extensive, but it is all we have to show for the beautiful National building, which was sold by the Trustees on the pretext of its being too large, just as if they could not have rented out some of the rooms, and students often do rent rooms for self boarding, but we will scarcely find now any one to dispute the fact that the National building is worth twice as much as the Academy, and just the one the Trustees should have.

There is an old English proverb which says: "Money makes the mare go," and yet we have hundreds of dollars coming in every year to make our Academy go, but it don't go. Can this be any fault or mismanagement on the part of the Trustees, or are the citizens to blame?

Might we not expect a different result if the majority of the Trustees were property holders of this town? And, furthermore, could we not find men enough in town to act as Trustees of the Academy without taking those who are acting in that capacity for other institutions Seminary or College? It is said if equal forces draw a body in opposite directions at the same time it will remain stationary, or at a stand still. Now we rather incline to think this is the way with our Academy, some working in the interest of one school and some pulling for another. Lately it was noised abroad that the Academy bell was taken away and found down on the river bank. All honor we say to the one by whom it was captured, but possibly it was only borrowed, as we understand some of the apparatus has been. Now this apparatus was purchased for Beaver Academy it is supposed, and if the Trustees cannot be prevailed upon to take care of it for the Academy, should we not employ some one else. We learn from those who are judges in such matters, that a telescope belonging to the Academy is as good as any in Western Pennsylvania, but at the present time needing two or three dollars worth of repairs. One of the air pumps too, is said to be an excellent one of the kind. We think, Mr. Editor, if you could publish the whole or part of the charter of our Academy as well as the oath of

office taken by the Trustees, it would be eagerly scanned by the people. We are aware of the fact that there is no salary connected with the office of Trustee of Academy, and are sorry it is so, but is this any reason why the board should call a meeting two or three times before they can get a quorum? We would suggest the idea of getting a bill passed by the Legislature providing that the county Commissioners act as part of the Board of Trustees, in connection with their other duties, for surely three men competent to superintend the affairs of a county, would make good Trustees. Since the death of the late Rev. Mr. Lowry, not one of the remaining Trustees is a resident of Beaver, the place where the Academy is located, and the place where citizens would take as much, if not more, interest in seeing this institution prosper than those of any other locality or neighborhood. Could we find one or more citizens of this place, or old students of Beaver Academy with philanthropy enough to make up ten thousand dollars for the National building and present it to the Academy, we think it would be just what is needed. There seem to be persons in Beaver who think the Board of Trustees have not had a meeting for a year, how true this may be, we are not prepared to say, but we do say gentlemen is it not pretty near time to have a meeting and tell us what you are doing and what you propose to do about it.

TWO CITIZENS.

BLOODSHED IN LOUISIANA.

Serious Conflict Between Whites and Blacks at Colfax—One Hundred Negroes Reported Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—The steamboat Southwestern, which arrived at about 1:30 o'clock this evening, brings stirring and important news from Grant parish. The whites have retaken Colfax and there is not a negro to be found for miles around. From passengers on the Southwestern we glean the following: The negroes had strongly entrenched themselves in the Court House, and built breastworks three and four feet high. There were, it is said about four hundred men armed and equipped thoroughly. On Sunday at about twelve o'clock about one hundred and fifty white men, who had gathered from the surrounding parishes, made an attack on the breastworks, and a brisk fight was kept up until somewhere near three o'clock. The breastworks were then stormed and captured, the negroes taking refuge in the Court House. The doors were barricaded, and after further fighting, the negroes threw out a flag of truce, and several detachments of men advanced on it, when they were fired on by the besieged party, wounding several, one of whom was Captain Hadnot, who was shot in the bowels, and it is feared, fatally wounded. They retreated on the outside of the breastworks, and as the only means of dislodging the negroes, the Court House was set on fire, and they were shot as they came from the burning building. It is reported that between eighty and one hundred negroes were killed, and there were none to be found for miles around.

The captain of the Southwestern makes the following statement:

We arrived at Colfax on Sunday evening about eight o'clock, and found that the white people, the Sheriff I suppose at their head, had captured the town, after having had a conflict with the negroes. It was reported to me that about one hundred negroes had been killed and many others wounded. We saw from the boat eighteen or twenty lying around on the banks dead. One white man was reported killed, whose name I did not learn, and two very seriously wounded, Messrs. Hadnot and Harris. Mr. Harris was shot through the bowels, and it is supposed that he is mortally wounded. We brought Messrs. Harris and Hadnot down from Colfax to Alexandria. Three or four others, white men, were slightly wounded. About one hundred negroes escaped, but it was reported that the whites were still pursuing them. All of the leaders of the riot escaped, especially the white men. The negroes ambuscaded themselves in the Court House, and the whites, finding that there was no other mode of attack left them, set fire to the building. The whites numbered in the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty men. The fight lasted from about 12 A. M. until nearly 5 P. M. The whites are now in possession of Colfax, and when I left, late last Sunday night, everything was very quiet.—Pittsburgh Commercial.

A post office was established at Jamestown, Virginia, last week, for the first time, although Jamestown was the first place permanently settled on this continent.

THE SEASONS.

Hay and corn, and buds and flowers,
Snow and ice, and fruit, and wine—
Suns and seasons, sleeps and showers—
Bring, in turn, these gifts divine.
Spring blows, summer gloves,
Autumn reaps, winter keeps,
Spring prepares, summer provides,
Autumn hoards, winter hides.
Come, then, friends, their praises sound;
Summer, autumn, winter, spring,
As they run their yearly round.
Each in turn with gladness sing!
Time drops blessings as he flies—
Time makes ripe, and time makes wise.

ELECTIVE AFFINITIES.

A Novel.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF GOETHE.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

Edward—so we shall call a wealthy nobleman in the prime of life—had been spending several hours of a fine April morning in his nursery garden budding the stems of some young trees with cuttings which had been recently sent to him. He had finished what he was about, and having laid his tools together in their box, was complacently surveying his work, when the gardener came up and complimented his master on his industry.

"Have you seen my wife anywhere?" inquired Edward, as he moved to go away.

"My lady is alone yonder in the new grounds," said the man; "the summer-house which she has been making on the rock over against the castle is finished to-day, and really is beautiful. It cannot fail to please your grace. The view from it is perfect—the village at your feet; a little to your right the church with its tower, which you can just see over; and directly opposite you, the castle and the garden."

"Quite true," replied Edward; "I can see the people at work a few steps from where I am standing."

"And then, to the right of the church again," continued the gardener, "is the opening of the valley; and you look along over a range of wood and meadow far into the distance. The steps up the rock, too, are excellently arranged. My gracious lady understands these things; it is a pleasure to work under her."

"Go to her," said Edward, "and desire her to be so good as to wait for me there. Tell her I wish to see this new creation of hers, and enjoy it with her."

The gardener went rapidly off, and Edward soon followed. Descending the terrace, and stopping as he passed to look into the hot-houses and the forcing-pits, he came presently to the stream, and thence, over a narrow bridge, to a place where the walk leading to the summer-house branched off in two directions. One path led across the churchyard, immediately up the face of the rock. The other, into which he struck, wound away to the left, with a more gradual ascent, through a pretty shrubbery. Where the two paths joined again, a seat had been made, where he stopped a few moments to rest; and then, following the now single road, he found himself, after scrambling among steps and slopes of all sorts and kinds, conducted at last through a narrow more or less steep outlet to the summer-house.

Charlotte was standing at the door to receive her husband. She made him sit down where, without moving, he could command a view of the different landscapes through the door and window—these serving as frames, in which they were set like pictures. Spring was coming on; a rich, beautiful life would soon everywhere be bursting; and Edward spoke of it with delight.

"There is only one thing which I should observe," he added, "the summer-house itself is rather small."

"It is large enough for you and me, at any rate," answered Charlotte.

"Certainly," said Edward; "there is room for a third, too, easily."

"Of course; and for a fourth also," replied Charlotte. "For larger parties we can contrive other places."

"Now that we are here by ourselves, with no one to disturb us, and in such a pleasant mood," said Edward, "it is a good opportunity for me to tell you that I have for some time had something on my mind, about which I have wished to speak to you, but have never been able to muster up my courage."

"I have observed that there has been something of the sort," said Charlotte.

"And even now," Edward went on, "if it were not for a letter which the post brought me this morning, and which obliges me to come some resolution to-day, I should very likely have still kept it to myself."

"What is it, then?" asked Charlotte, turning affectionately towards him.

"It concerns our friend the Captain," answered Edward; "you know the unfortunate position in which he, like many others, is placed. It is through no fault of his own; but you may imagine how painful it must be for a person with his knowledge and talents and accomplishments, to find himself without employment. I—I will not hesitate any longer with what I am wishing for him. I should like to have him here with us for a time."

"We must think about that," replied Charlotte; "it should be considered on more sides than one."

"I am quite ready to tell you what I have in view," returned Edward. "Through his last letters there is a prevailing tone of despondency; not that he is really in any want. He knows thoroughly well how to limit his expenses;

and I have taken care for every thing necessary. It is no distress to him to accept obligations from me; all our lives we have been in the habit of borrowing from and lending to each other; and we could not tell if we would, how our debt or creditor account stands. It is being without occupation which is really fretting him. The many accomplishments which he has cultivated in himself, it is his only pleasure—indeed, it is his passion—to be daily and hourly exercising for the benefit of others. And now, to sit still, with his arms folded; or to go on studying, acquiring and acquiring, when he can make no use of what he already possesses—my dear creature, it is a painful situation; and alone as he is he feels it doubly, trebly."

"But I thought," said Charlotte, "that he had had offers from many different quarters. I myself wrote to numbers of my own friends, male and female, for him; and, as I have reason to believe, not without effect."

"It is true," replied Edward; "but these very offers—these various proposals—have only caused him fresh embarrassment. Not one is at all suited to such a person as he is; he would have nothing to do; he would have to sacrifice himself, his time, his purposes, his whole method of life; and to that he cannot bring himself. The more I think of it all, the more I feel about it, and the more anxious I am to see him here with us."

"It is very beautiful and amiable in you," answered Charlotte, "to enter with so much sympathy into your friend's position; only you must allow me to ask you to think of yourself and of me, as well."

"I have done that," replied Edward. "For ourselves, we can have nothing to expect from his presence with us, except pleasure and advantage. I will say nothing of the expense. In any case, if he came to us, it would be but small; and you know he will be of no inconvenience to us at all. He can have his own rooms in the right wing of the castle, and everything else can be arranged as simply as possible. What shall we not be thus doing for him! and how agreeable and how profitable may not his society prove to us. I have long been wishing for a plan of the property and the grounds. He will see to it, and get it made. You intend yourself to take the management of the estate, as soon as our present steward's term is expired; and that, you know is a serious thing. His various information will be of immense benefit to us; I feel only too acutely how much I require a person of this kind. The country people have knowledge enough, but their way of imparting it is confused, and not always honest. The students from the towns and universities are sufficiently clever and orderly, but they are deficient in personal experience. From my friend, I can promise myself both knowledge and method, and hundreds of other circumstances I can easily perceive arising, affecting you as well as me, and from which I foresee innumerable advantages. Thank you for so patiently listening to me. Now, do you say what you think, and say it out freely and fully; I will not interrupt you."

"Very well," replied Charlotte, "I will begin at once with a general observation. Men think most of the immediate—the present; and rightly, their calling being to do and to work. Women, on the other hand, more of how things hang together in life; and that rightly, too, because their destiny—the destiny of their families—is bound up in this independence, and it is exactly this which it is their mission to promote. So now let us cast a glance at our present and our past life; and you will acknowledge that the invitation of the Captain does not fall in so entirely with our purposes, our plans and our arrangements. I will go back to those happy days of our earliest intercourse. We loved each other, young as we were, with all our hearts. We were parted—by you from me—your father, from an insatiable desire of wealth, choosing to marry you to an elderly and rich lady; I from you, having to give my hand, with out any especial motive, to an excellent man, whom I respected, if I did not love. We became again free—you first, your poor mother at the same time leaving you in possession of your large fortune; I later, just at the time when you returned from abroad. So we met once more. We spoke of the past; we could enjoy and love the recollection of it; we might have been contented in each other's society, to leave things as they were. You were urgent for our marriage. I at first hesitated. We were about the same age; but I as a woman had grown older than you as a man. At last I could not refuse you what you seemed to think the one thing you cared for. All the discomfort which you had ever experienced, at court, in the army, or in traveling, you were to cover from at my side; you would settle down and enjoy life; but only with me for your companion. I settled my daughter at a school, where she could be more completely educated than would be possible in the retirement of the country; and I placed my niece Ottillie there with her as well, who, perhaps, would have grown up better at home with me, under my own care. This was done with your consent, merely that we might enjoy undisturbed our long-wished for, so long delayed happiness. We came here and settled ourselves. I undertook the domestic part of the manage, you the out-of-doors, and the general control. My own principle has been to meet your wishes

in everything, to live only for you. At least, let us give ourselves a fair trial how far in this way we can be enough for one another."

"Since the interdependence of things, as you call it, is your especial element," replied Edward, "one should either never listen to any of your trains of reasoning, or make up one's mind to allow you to be in the right; and, indeed, you have been in the right up to the present day. The foundation which we have hitherto been laying for ourselves, is of the true, sound sort; only, are we to build nothing upon it? Is nothing to be developed out of it? All the work we have done—in the garden, you in the park—is it all only for a pair of hermits?"

"Well, well," replied Charlotte, "very well. What we have to look to is, that we introduce no alien element, nothing which shall cross or obstruct us. Remember, our plans, even those which only concern our amusements, depend mainly on our being together. You were to read to me, in consecutive order, the journal which you made when you were abroad. You were to take the opportunity of arranging it, putting all the loose matter connected with it in its place; and with me to work with you and help you, out of these invaluable but chaotic leaves and and sheets to put together a complete thing, which should give pleasure to ourselves and to others. I promised to assist you in transcribing; and we thought it would be so pleasant, so delightful, so charming, to travel over in recollection the world which we were unable to see together. The beginning is already made. Then in the evenings, you have taken up your flute again, accompanying me on the piano, while of visits backwards and forwards among the neighborhood, there is abundance. For my part, I have been promising myself out of all this the first really happy summer I have ever thought to spend in my life."

"Only I cannot see," replied Edward, rubbing his forehead, "how, through every bit of this which you have been so sweetly and so sensibly laying before me, the Captain's presence can be any interruption; I should rather have thought it would give it all fresh zest and life. He was my companion during a part of my travels. He made many observations from a different point of mind. We can put it all together, and so make a charmingly complete work of it."

"Well, then, I will acknowledge openly," answered Charlotte, with some impatience, "my feeling is against this plan. I have an instinct which tells me no good will come of it."

"You women are invincible in this way," replied, "You are so sensible, that that there is no answering you, then so affectionate, that one is glad to give way you; full of feelings, which one cannot wound, and full of forebodings, which terrify one."

"I am not superstitious," said Charlotte; "and I care nothing for these dim sensations, merely as such; but in general they are the result of unconscious recollections of happy or unhappy consequences, which we have experienced as following on our own or others' actions. Nothing is of greater moment, in any state of things, than the intervention of a third person. I have seen friends, brothers and sisters, lovers, husbands and wives, whose relation to each other, through the accidental or intentional introduction of a third person, has been altogether changed—whose whole moral condition has been inverted by it."

"That may very well be," replied Edward, "with people who live on without looking where they are going; but not, surely, with persons whom experience has taught to understand themselves."

"That understanding ourselves, my dearest husband," insisted Charlotte, "is no such certain weapon. It is very often a most dangerous one for the person who bears it. And out of all this, at least so much seems to arise, that we should not be in too great a hurry. Let me have a few days to think; don't decide."

"As the matter stands," returned Edward, "wait as many days as we will, we shall still be in too great a hurry. The arguments for and against are all before us; all we want is the conclusion, and as things are, I think the best thing we can do is to draw lots."

"I know," said Charlotte, "that in doubtful cases it is your way to leave them to chance. To me, in such a serious matter, this seems almost a crime."

"Then what am I to write to the Captain?" cried Edward; "for write I must at once."

"Write him a kind, sensible, sympathizing letter," answered Charlotte.

"That is as good as none at all," replied Edward.

"And there are many cases," answered she, "in which we are obliged, and in which it is the real kindness, rather to write nothing than not to write."

TO BE CONTINUED.

DENVER is to have a new hotel, and the public are assured that the walls will be bullet-proof, so that guests won't run any risks on account of an affair in the other room.

A MAN 34 years of age lately arrived at St. Paul from Hudson's Bay, who had never seen a train of cars, a hotel or an but the most primitive machinery. He had been in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, and had just got leave of absence to see the world.

A FORT WAYNE Justice goes to a saloon and marries people for a two cent cigar.

New Advertisements.
S. HAMILTON.
51 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.
The Cheapest and Best House in the City.
The Largest and Best Selected stock of

Pianos & Organs.



TERMS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS GET EITHER A

DECKER & BARNES PIANO,

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. PIANO,

GRAMER & CO. PIANO,

BRADFORD & CO.

PARLOR GEM PIANO,

OR ONE OF THE CELEBRATED

Taylor & Farley Celestes Organs,

OR THE BEAUTIFUL VOICED

STERLING ORGAN.

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

We guarantee to sell

AS GOOD AN INSTRUMENT

As is in the market, at Prices that

DEFY COMPETITION.

And on terms to suit the purchaser.

Instruments rented and rent allowed to go toward the purchase.

For Catalogue and full particulars call on or address the Manufacturer's General Agents,

S. Hamilton & Co.,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

REVISED.

ROCHESTER**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, February, 1872. Office one door east of Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester, Beaver county, Penn'a.

People of Beaver county can now have their property insured against loss or damage by fire, at fair rates, in a safe and

RELIABLE HOME COMPANY,

thereby avoiding the expense, trouble and delay incident to the adjustment of losses by companies located at a distance.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. V. McDonald, George C. Speyerer, Samuel B. Wilson, Lewis Schneider, William Kennedy, John Grabring, Marshall McDonald, R. B. Edgar, M. Camp, Jr., C. B. Harst, David Lowry, Henry Gehring.

GEO. C. SPEYERER, Pres't, J. V. McDONALD, V. Pres't.

H. J. SPEYERER, Treas., JOHN GRABRING, Jr., Sec'y.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

237 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

GET AN AGENCY FOR THE**New Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.**

We are now prepared to offer more liberal terms and greater inducements to reliable men, than ever before during our experience of FIFTEEN YEARS in the business. No capital required. We stand all losses and collect all paper at our own expense. Horse, Wagon and Outfit furnished if necessary.

Special inducements to men who can furnish their own teams. Now is the time to apply and get ready for the Spring trade.

WM. SUMNER & CO., 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. NOSS,**PHOTOGRAPHER.****BEAVER COLLEGE**

AND

MUSICAL INSTITUTE

Opens its Spring Session

ON THE FIRST OF APRIL.

Teachers of the county will do well to correspond with the President.

feb23-6t R. T. TAYLOR.

Printing.
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.
BEAVER RADICAL!

POWER PRESS

JOB PRINTING OFFICE!

THE BEST

JOB OFFICE

IN BEAVER COUNTY.

OFFICE IN

THE "RADICAL BUILDING,"

CORNER DIAMOND,

BEAVER, PA.

The proprietor has fitted up

REGARDLESS OF COST

A new and complete

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

RUNNING

TWO POWER PRINTING PRESSES.

And is prepared to do all kinds of printing

IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART.

as good and as

Low Prices

As can be obtained at Pittsburgh or elsewhere.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS,**BUSINESS CARDS,****CIRCULARS,****BILL HEADS,****LETTER HEADS,****BLANK BOOKS,****CHECKS,****PROGRAMMES,****BLANKS,****HANDBILLS,****LABELS,****CHECKS,****DODGERS,****NOTES,****TAGS,**

&c., &c.

Executed on the shortest notice.

THE BEAVER RADICAL

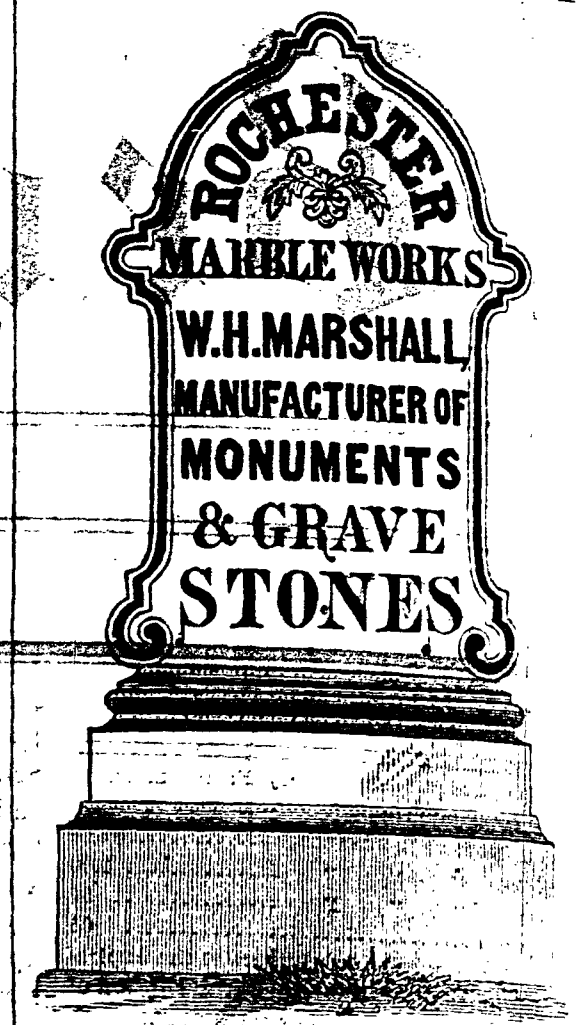
IS PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

AT

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.**J. S. RUTAN,**

Proprietor.



We have on hand a LARGE STOCK

FINE FINISHED HEADSTONES

Which we are selling as cheap as any other firm in the State. Also

Granite Monuments and Headstones

Furnished to order as reasonable as they can be had elsewhere. Persons wishing

MONUMENTS & HEADSTONES

should call and see us before purchasing elsewhere, as we will guarantee to sell a better job for less money than any other firm in Beaver county.

GRIND STONES AND FIXTURES.**CEMENTS OF ALL KINDS BY THE BARREL.**

mar14-6m W. H. MARSHALL, Rochester.

CHAMBERLAIN INSTITUTE**AND FEMALE COLLEGE.**

Randolph, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.

(The new Boarding-hall (worth \$50,000) is finished, furnished, and occupied. This school is well endowed, and placed upon an enduring basis. Its large property enables the Board to offer great advantages at small cost.

Total Expenses for Term of Fourteen Weeks, Only \$62.

The Spring Term opens March 25.

For catalogue address feb23-6t REV. J. T. EDWARDS, A. M., Principal.

WANTED**AGENTS****FOR THE****FUNNY SIDE OF PHYSIC.****800 Pages, 250 Engravings.**

A startling exposure of Medical Humbug of the past and present. It ventilates Quacks, Empirics, Traveling Doctors, Patent Medicine Vendors, N. E. Female Charities, Fortune Tellers and Mediums, and gives interesting accounts of noted Physicians and narratives of their lives. It reveals startling secrets and instructs all how to avoid the which keep us in their power. We give exclusive territory and liberal commissions. For circulars and terms address the publishers:

J. B. BURK & HYDE, Hartford, Ct., or Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE**UNCIVILIZED RACES****OF MEN****IN ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD**

Being a comprehensive account of their manners, and of their physical, social, medical, political, and religious characteristics.

BY REV. J. G. WOOD, M. A., M. L. S.

500 Engravings, 1500 Super Royal Octavo Pages.

In two volumes, or two volumes in one.

Agent are making over \$100 per week in doing this work. An early application will secure a choice of territory.

For circulars and terms address the publishers: J. B. BURK & HYDE, Hartford, Ct., or Chicago, Ill.

jan3-ly

J. J. GILLESPIE & CO.

86 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Importers and Dealers in

FRENCH PLATE GLASS.**FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.****MANTEL AND PIER GLASSES.****STEEL ENGRAVINGS & CHROMOS.**

Estimates furnished for Plate Glass

Contractor and Builders. mar14-6t

REMOVED**GREGG, SON & CO.**

WHOLESALE

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Have removed to their new, large and airy four story

Largest Spring Stocks

EVER BROUGHT TO THE MARKET

Buying for CASH, we have advantageously that CAN'T BE EXPLAINED IN WORDS. An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

GREGG, SON & CO., 150 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. N. B. Special attention paid to business sent by mail.

PUBLIC OPINION.

TRAINING MECHANICS.

A great defect in our social system is the neglect to train the youth of the country for the following of mechanical occupations. Several causes conduce to this neglect. Parents who themselves are mechanics are desirous that their sons shall be anything else than manual laborers. Their ambition is to have their boys attired in broadcloth, and engaged in "genteel" pursuits. They also wish them at an early age to be in the receipt of some salary. The consequence is that the lads are sent to commercial colleges for a while, and then join the great army of applicants for clerks of one kind or another, either to secure employment at a fair salary for a youth with scarcely any prospect of its advancement, or to sum sufficient for a man's necessities, or to waste the best years of their lives in subordinate, almost menial, positions about mercantile offices. The boys themselves share this parental ambition, and grow to despise the trades by which their fathers have been enabled to secure them a comfortable living during their childhood and to give them a good, plain education. Another cause of the failure of the home-educating mechanic supply is the want of a proper system of apprenticeship. Against the adoption of such a system the mechanic himself is a strong opponent through the trades unions. He seems to have an idea that it is better to limit the supply of skilled labor, and that by preventing more than a small proportion of apprentices in comparison with the number of journeymen he achieves that limitation. He loses sight of the fact that it is impossible to establish any other limitation than that afforded by the demand, and that if American mechanics are not available the demand will be filled by thousands of workmen from the other side of the Atlantic; and that, in refusing to allow his sons to learn trades, he is but giving the employment that should support them in comfort to foreigners. Again, aside from this restriction, the apprenticeship system is defective, because there is not sufficient provision for compelling lads to serve out the time for which they are bound. As soon as they have acquired a knowledge of the trade they are anxious to earn journeyman's wages, and wholly regardless of the debt they owe their employers for the knowledge obtained at their hands, they strike out for themselves. Should the employer follow up his runaway apprentice, he will in nine cases out of ten find his time wasted, because the magistrates will accept some frivolous pretext as a sufficient plea for the lad's defection. This leads to two evils—employers are far from anxious to take apprentices, and many of the trades are cursed with a number of only half-trained workmen.

Any scheme which promises to place this important matter of the training of mechanics upon a better basis is therefore of the greatest value to the community. Technical schools and colleges promise to do much in this direction. They tend to show that all labor is honorable, and that laborers are to be esteemed, and that those are most worthy of esteem who strive to attain the nearest to perfection in their respective callings. They offer a means of education independent of the dicta of trades unions, and they obviate many of the disadvantages of the apprenticeship system. They turn out workmen thoroughly drilled in the different branches of mechanics, and will provide adequately against the sometime threatened extinction of the American mechanic. A bill at present before the Legislature for the establishment of such an institution in this State. It has passed the House and is pending in the Senate. Under it a Mechanics' High School is proposed to be founded, in which the youth of the Commonwealth shall be educated and trained in the various branches of science, learning, and practical mechanics, as they are connected with each other. It is to be located within a reasonable distance of some manufacturing town or city, and is to be properly adapted to the instruction of youths in the theory and practice of the different trades. Power is given the trustees to make arrangements of contracts with employers in any of the trades, as shall be within reasonable distance of the school, to have pupils perform the manual labor required by its rules at their shops or places of business. The bill appears to contemplate an institution that cannot but prove of inestimable benefit to the Commonwealth, and it is to be hoped that the Senate will lose no time in putting it upon its passage.—*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.*

The New Party Movement.

There is no mistaking the temper of the people in reference to the new party movement. The announcement that such a project was contemplated immediately attracted attention and inquiry. "Who asks for a new party?" is the question which passes from man to man, and the answer is prompt: "A corrupt Democracy whose treason to the Government has made them forever obnoxious, and an irreligible collection of broken-down Republicans, whose excesses, when they were deemed faithful to the Republican organization, were and are the only blurs on its fair escutcheon." These are the men who propose to organize a new party, and the organization is sought, not to correct any clear and well established abuse, but to raise themselves once more into power. There never was a new party organized in this country under such circumstances. Disgraced demagogues

have not the power to collect any considerable number of honest men together for the purpose of breaking down a party which saved the Government from treason, and which has administered it for nearly twelve years impartially, economically and justly. When a new party is to be organized, it is done by the spontaneous uprising of the people, moving enthusiastically against the usurpations and faithlessness of corrupt rulers. In this manner the Republican party was called into existence. It was not an intrigue of a collection of disgraced political hacks. It was not the work of such men as now propose to organize against it, but the creation of the virtue and wisdom and patriotism of the lads moved to combine to preserve and perpetuate free government.

The intelligent people of the country recognize in the new party movement as proposed at present, the first evidence of remaining life in the Democracy and Liberal Republicans, since their fearful defeat last year. It is only this and nothing more. Let it take shape and acquire substance, and we will have Jeff. Davis, John C. Breckinridge, William B. Reed, and all the other choice spirits of defunct Democracy and defeated treason, once more placed in the front of American politics. These are facts which the people too keenly appreciate to be deluded by them. Hence the impossibility of organizing a new party out of the material named, which will command any other support but that which has been opposing the Republican party since 1860, and which still continues to cling to the issues which traitors made with the national authority. There is no strength or cohesion in such elements; and no party founded upon them, would stand the test of a single election.—*State Journal.*

General Railroad Laws.

The only sure mode of preventing a monopoly from acquiring the power to oppress any portion of the country, is to make competition free, and unobstructed save by those legal restraints essential to keep all men within bounds. It seems to be preposterous for any set of men to ask that they should have the exclusive perpetual right to carry on a certain business, for which others have like capacity and capital to conduct; and yet the secret tendency of business in the United States, has been towards this, for the last twenty years. There has been a quiet, though great effort made, by combinations of men, to get the exclusive control of the carrying business of the country, by which they expected to dictate whatever prices they chose to fix on its agricultural, mining and manufacturing products. At first, the people were not able to comprehend the stupendous importance of this intrigue, and acts of incorporation for railroads and canals were allowed to go on the statute books of the States in which it was claimed certain parties acquired the right to monopolize all the railroad privileges of a certain territory—that its advantages belonged to them, and that they could expel all others from engaging in the same pursuits within such specified limits. We are just beginning to realize the effect of such a condition of affairs, in the oppression to which the farmers of some of the Western States are subjected, and the monopoly shortly to show its power in Pennsylvania, on the subject of the coal trade, will still further enlighten us, when its full force of exaction is applied to our own purses. The only remedy to these evils is a system of general free railroad laws, which will apply to all the States—that is, for all the States to pass uniform railroad laws, so that a company can make communication, starting in any one State, with all the other States of the Union. One of the great arguments against secession and disunion has always been that a disrupted Union would destroy the blessings of our vast inland communication by means of navigation. The rivers of the country were advanced as the strongest bonds of the Union. But what are these bonds worth if we allow a monopoly of railroad communication, permitting one corporation to levy tribute on the industry of the people and reap all the advantages to be derived from our mineral resources? Without a well balanced system of free railroad laws this will be the result of the efforts now being made to control the carrying trade of the country. But let all the States place upon their statute books liberal, just and comprehensive free railroad laws, the result will be a regulation of the carrying trade by fair competition and managed. The people are becoming more convinced, annually, of the necessity of such legislation, and it will be demanded hereafter with a force which will amount to revolution. Corporate monopoly has been built up by corrupt and unconstitutional legislation. It must be checked and brought within proper limits, by a system of just, liberal and impartial laws, that will place all men on an equal footing, and give capital a free opportunity for investment in whatever risks its owners may choose to assume.

The Legislature of North Carolina adjourned a week ago, after a protracted session, having passed but a single act during the term, and that was a resolution declaring that "Beaufort is a good harbor." We suppose that matter is definitely settled, then, and without the interference of lobbyists. We have no more curiosity than other people, but we do wish we knew how the North Carolina legislators amused themselves during the time they were not passing the bill.

New Advertisements.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
513 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We have opened for the FALL TRADE, the largest and best assorted stock of
PHILADELPHIA CARPETS
Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloth, Window Shades and Paper, Carpets, Chairs, Cotton, Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Flannels, Flocks, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Fancy Baskets, Brooms, Bells, Rugs, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes, Wipers, Wood, and Willow Ware, in the United States.

Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of goods.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER
Price \$2.50.

The Most Perfect and Successful Washer Ever Made.
Agents wanted for the AMERICAN WASHER in all parts of the State.
March 20th—1873

THOS. KENNEDY & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO WM. BUECHLING.

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,
FANCY & TOILET ARTICLES,
SPONGES, BRUSHES AND PERFUMERY,
PAINTS, OILS AND DYES.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.
ap6 7-12

\$5 A VALUABLE INVENTION. \$5

AN ENTIRELY NEW

Sewing Machine!

FOR DOMESTIC USE.

Only Five Dollars!

With the New Patent Button Hole Worker.

The Most Simple and Compact in Construction.
The Most Durable and Economical in Use.
A Model of Combined Strength and Beauty.

Complete in all its parts, uses the Straight Eye Pointed Needle, Feeds Threading, direct upright Positive Motion, New Tension, Self Feed, and Cloth Guide, operates by Wheel and Table, Light Running, Smooth and Noiseless, like all good high-priced machines. Has patent check to prevent the wheel being turned the wrong way. Uses the thread direct from the spool. Makes the Elastic Lock Stitch (finest and strongest stitch known); arm, durable, close and rapid. Will do all kinds of work, fine and coarse, and is adapted to heavy Cloth or Leather, and uses all descriptions of thread.

The best mechanical talent in America and Europe has been devoted to improving and simplifying our Machines, combining only that which is practical, and dispensing with all complicated surroundings generally found in other machines.

Special terms and extra inducements to male and female agents, store keepers, &c., who will establish agencies through the country and keep our new machines on exhibition and sale. County rights given to smart agents free. Agent's complete outfit furnished without any extra charge. Samples of sewing, descriptive circulars containing prices, testimonials, engravings, &c., sent free.

Address
BROOKS SEWING MACHINE CO.
No. 1329 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

CLAIM AGENCY,

OLDEST IN THE STATE.

B. F. BROWN & CO.,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Collect Penalties, Bounties, Prize Money, &c. Special attention paid to suspended and rejected claims. Applications by mail attended to as well made in person.

JOSEPH C. BAILLY, THOMAS BROWN.

BAILIFF & BROWN,

PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS

NO. 55 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

Agitators and Tanks lined by a new process, with Hydro-Atmospheric Blow Pipes. feb17-11

LAPIERRE HOUSE,

NO. 48 MARKET STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

The best Brands of WINES, LIQUORS, ALE, BEER, &c., always on hand in the Bar. Oysters served in every style.

marked 7-11
C. B. STEIN, Proprietor.

MELCHIOR HASLEY,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS

OF EVERY VARIETY.

NO. 188 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Particular attention paid to Custom Work. feb17-11

JOHN M. BUCK & CO.,

Agents for James E. Stimpert's Celebrated

BALTIMORE OYSTERS.

ALSO DEALERS IN

CAN, BUCKET AND SHELL OYS

TERS, ALL KINDS FRESH

FISH, GAME, CANNED

FRUITS, &c., &c.

184 Liberty St. & 44 Diamond Market,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders solicited and promptly filled at lowest price. feb17-11

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!!

AND

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

If you want to SAVE MONEY, buy your Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters at

173 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

3 doors above Sample's Dry Goods Store.

Men's Boots, \$2.75 to \$5.00

Boys' Boots, 1.75 to 3.00

Youth's Boots, 1.50 to 2.50

Men's Gaiters, 2.00 to 3.00

Boys' Gaiters, 1.75 to 2.50

Ladies' Shoes, 1.75 to 2.25

Children's Shoes, 1.00 to 1.50

Ladies' Gaiters, 1.25 to 1.50

Misses' Gaiters, 1.25 to 1.50

Men's Heavy Shoes, 1.25 to 2.00

We have a large stock of Men's, Boys', Youth's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, at all prices, and a full line of Men's and Boys' Knee Boots on hand; also a large lot of Ladies' Shoes and Children's Fancy Shoes, Button Congress, Serge and V-Vet Shoes. Call and examine for yourselves. Don't forget the place.

W. C. SLAUGHTERBROOK,
173 Federal street, Allegheny.
J110-6ml 3 doors above Sample's Dry Goods Store

READ BY EVERYBODY.

THE BEAVER RADICAL

Insurance.

CHAS. B. HURST,
INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENCY,

(NEAR THE DEPOT.)
ROCHESTER, PA.

Fire Life and Accident Insurance.

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER,

AND

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

ANCHOR AND NATIONAL LINES OF OCEAN

STEAMERS, ADAM AND UNION EX-
PRESS COMPANY'S AGENCY.
Fire, Life and Accident Policies written at fair rates and liberal terms. Deaths, Mortgages, Agreements, &c., correctly written. Depositions and Acknowledgments taken. Passengers booked to and from all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany. Money and goods forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canada.

ETNA INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

CASH ASSETS, \$5,000,000

Established in 1819—Wealthiest and most reliable Company in the World.

"By their Fruits ye shall know them."

Losses Paid to Jan. 1st, 1871, \$28,000,000

NIAGARA,

OF NEW YORK.

CASH ASSETS, \$1,500,000

ANDES INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF CINCINNATI.

CASH ASSETS, \$1,500,000

ENTERPRISE,

OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CASH ASSETS, over \$500,000

LANCASTER,

OF LANCASTER, PA.

CASH PAID ASSETS, \$340,000

ALPS INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF ERIE, PA.

CASH CAPITAL, \$350,000

Insures against damage by lightning as well as fire.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

CASH ASSETS, \$3,500,000

Paid losses, since its organization, of over \$700 a day, for death and injury.

Representing the above first class Companies, acknowledged to be among the best in the world, and representing a gross Cash Capital of over Sixteen Millions of Dollars; I am able to take Insurance in departments, and Policies issued without any less liberal adjustment and promptly paid. *Insure to-day. By one day's neglect or delay you may lose the savings of years.* Delays are dangerous, and life uncertain. *Insure to-day. One day is worth two to-morrow.* Quality also is of the utmost importance. The low priced, worthless article always proves the dearest. *Therefore, look to Quality as the paramount consideration of Insurance. Look to worth and wealth for Indemnity. The Best is the Cheapest.* "As you sow that you shall reap."

Grateful for the very liberal patronage already bestowed, I flatter myself, by strict attention to a legitimate business, not only to merit a continuance of the same, but hope, by the facilities and inducements I am now enabled to offer, for a large increase during the present year.

Mr. S. A. CHASE is duly authorized to take applications in adjoining boroughs and townships.

CHARLES B. HURST,

Insurance and General Agent,

Near the Depot, Rochester, Penn'a.

LANCASTER

INSURANCE COMPANY!

LANCASTER, PA.

HON. THOS. E. FRANKLIN, Pres.

B. F. SHENK, Treasurer.

EDWARD BROWN, Secretary

directors:

THOS. E. FRANKLIN,

JOHN L. ATLEE, Physician;

JACOB BAUMANN, Pres't, Farmers Nat. Bank;

HENRY CARPENTER, Physician;

ALCOCK M. FARMER, Esq.,

JNO. C. HAGER, of Hager & Bro. Merchants;

GEO. K. REED, of Reed, Mc'Gran & Co. Bankers;

A. E. ROBERTS, ex-Member of Congress;

F. SHRODER, of Shroder & Co. Cotton Man.;

D. F. SHENK, of Shenk, Bauman & Co.;

INSURES

DWELLINGS,

MERCHANTISE,

FARM PROPERTY,

CHURCHES,

SCHOOL HOUSES,

MILLS AND FACTORIES.

And all other FIRE RISKS taken at as low rates as any first class Company can afford.

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.

Term Policies issued on Dwellings, farm property, &c., &c.

LOW RATES.

And Policies liberal in other terms. Apply to

CHAS. B. HURST, Agent,

ROCHESTER, PA.

ap29-70-17.

THE ENTERPRISE

Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.

THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, V. Pres.

ALEX. W. WILTER, Sec'y.

JACOB PETERSON, Ass't. Sec'y.

CASH ASSETS, \$200,000.

ASSETS Feb. 1st, '70, \$530,393.14

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Perpetual and term Policies a very liberal rates and terms. Apply to

CHAS. B. HURST, Agent,

ROCHESTER, PA.

ap29-70-17.

J. M. FIFE & CO.,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

Manufacturers of

COOKING, HEATING, AND PARLOR STOVES

of different styles and finish.

The Designs are of the latest patterns and appearance.

ap29-70-17

Miscellaneous.

L. R. NORTON,
PIANOS AND ORGANS,

No. 118 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

STATE AGENT

FOR THE CELEBRATED

JEWETT

AND

GOODMAN

ORGAN

to call & select from our

nov23-3m

ROCHESTER PLANING, SASH AND

DOOR MILLS.

MONROE MILLER, W. DOLBY.

M. MILLER & CO.,

THE BEAVER RADICAL.

SMITH CURTIS, Editor.

BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, April 18th, 1873.

GOV. HARTSHORN AND THE LEGISLATURE OF 1873.

The Legislature of 1873 has adjourned. It is probably the last which will assemble under the present constitution, and its record will compare favorably with that of any of its predecessors. No laws have been enacted that outrage the public sentiment or infringe upon public rights, and the newspapers which feel it to be their duty to indulge in the abuse which has become the annual concomitant of the Legislatures adjournment, fail to find any specific grounds for their animadversions. The mass of the members seem to have endeavored to reach an honest and conscientious discharge of their official duties. Errors have been committed, but they were, like the Somerset Bill, in indulgence of a not nonnatural sympathy for a community overwhelmed by a great calamity, or, like the Pennsylvania Railroad bill, in a laxity amounting to negligence in corporate legislation. Of the private laws which will be found upon the next statute-book, there will doubtless be some which should never have seen the day, but they will be fewer than ever before, and are attributable to our system of special legislation, under which, in most instances they never saw the member who is the father of the local law, is in possession of the facts, and understands the bearings, and can point to the ultimate results of the measure. The Legislature of '73 has certainly disappointed its enemies, and the enemies of the party dominant in its councils, who predicted, in view of the coming Constitution, a tremendous harvest of obnoxious legislation, and a very carnival of corruption.

The State is largely indebted to Governor Hartranft for this position of affairs. The positions of his inaugural, bravely maintained by a sweeping exercise of the veto power, were certainly the knell of many schemes of roguery and public despoilment. So well has he behaved in his high office that, while maintaining his own self respect, and retaining unshaken the confidence of his friends, he has wrung unwilling tributes from his enemies and from the Democratic party. His vetoes almost all consist of a few general principles, evenly and clearly enunciated, and firmly adhered to. That special legislation should be checked as far as consists with our present constitution and the public wants; that corporate powers should be so limited that they cannot threaten the public welfare; that our banking institutions should be placed upon a solid basis of capital, should be confined to legitimate banking, and should be allowed no advantage in usury which is withheld from individual; that corporations which may be organized under general laws should be driven out of the Legislature; that the Legislature should not interfere where courts have jurisdiction, except in municipal regulations, and then under extraordinary circumstances—these principles, or some of them, will be found running through each of the veto messages which visited the Legislature with such extraordinary frequency at its recent session. The Legislature has sustained each of them, and the people have added a hearty and almost unanimous endorsement. To Governor Hartranft alone whatever credit attaches to the policy of his administration should be given. His constitutional advisers are men of well known experience and ability, and are no doubt in hearty accord and active co-operation with him, but the experience of the Executive during his official career at the seat of government of seven years duration, renders him quite as conversant as either of them with the faults of legislation and the public demands, and it is the Executive alone that must assume the responsibilities of this policy, withstand importunities and threats, and stand or fall by its results. We have the largest faith in his firmness and ability, and clear perception of right and wrong, and believe that the people may turn with confidence to Harrisburg as long as Hartranft stands on guard at the Capitol.

THE INDIAN PEACE POLICY.

The treacherous murder of Gen. Canby and Rev. Dr. Thomas by the Modocs has shocked the entire country, and changed public opinion considerably in regard to the present Indian policy.

General Grant has undertaken to solve the Indian troubles by the application of christian principles in their treatment, and his success heretofore, in the main, has been such as to gratify the friends of such policy and give strength to his administration. But the revolting duplicity of the Modocs and the terrible murder of General Canby and Rev. Thomas, under a flag of truce, has suddenly disclosed the fact that no impression can be made on the Modocs by any other treatment than that of fear, and that to pursue any other course than the one of force with them, is uselessly endangering the lives of citizens and a waste of time and money. The settlers have always demanded a more rigorous policy towards the savages, because they, by continual bitter experience, saw the necessity of it. Let the Indians be made to feel that they must restrain their ungovernable passions within the limits of law and order, and will be held strictly accountable for all crimes and transgressions of law, no matter what may be the cost to do it, and then there will be peace on the plains. There is but one opinion expressed, in regard to the Modocs, that they should be visited with the severest punishment and forever disabled to do further mischief. We do not know what wrongs they have to atone, they cannot excuse them of such base treachery as culminated in the deaths of Gen. Canby and Rev. Thomas, and for which they ought to suffer an adequate punishment. What influence this turn of events may have upon the general policy of the Government, remains to be seen, but it is likely to modify it somewhat. We imagine that the Indians at best will respond feebly to all attempts to christianize them, and that their peaceful disposition will continue only so long as their supplies are abundant; that it is impossible to control them, debased and ignorant as they are, without the use of such authority as they will obey through fear. They should be treated justly and kindly, but by all means, firmly. It is the duty of the Government to protect its citizens, and this duty must be neglected unless these wild men of the plains be put in a condition to do no harm. Whatever policy is pursued, its success depends upon first giving complete security of person and property to the settlers and travelers of the west, and no palavering or shilly-shallying that does less, though coated over with good motives, will satisfy the demands of the times, and when considered in connection with its results, will be sure to meet with condemnation.

The Modocs, who have caused this recent trouble, are an insignificant tribe numbering from two to three hundred, but by vacillating treatment encouraged to magnify their importance and strength. At one time the recipients of presents, at another the object of sharp shooters; they are put on one reservation to-day and to-morrow removed to another, the treatment under which they have been disciplined is humane to-day and warlike to-morrow, changing with every change of circumstance, and without that firmness and steadiness of purpose that should always characterize the control of ignorant savages and dangerous classes. We have tried to make the Indians love us and the result is they despise and hate us; we have by half-way measures tried to make them fear us, but in this have failed also. The Indians will have more love and respect for us, when they realize we are powerful and mean to use that power against them with irresistible force, until they are either completely subdued, or annihilated. Preaching will have decidedly more effect upon them, if followed up with such a display of authority as will command their assent. Take from them the gun, and substitute the hoe and plow. Compel them to keep the peace, and those who will not, shoot them down before they shoot others down.

HON. GEO. H. ANDERSON, Speaker of the Senate, and the Hon. Wm. Elliott, Speaker of the House, was the recipients of valuable presents at the close of the session, from Senators and Members of the respective Houses. Both were complimented by the unanimous passage of resolutions of thanks, and in each instance the compliment was well deserved. Senator Anderson has closed his third year in the Senate, and during all that time he possessed the entire confidence and respect of all his fellow Senators irrespective of party. His record is unblemished, and the honest men of the Senate and of the State earnestly desire his return to the Senate. There ought to be, and we believe there is no doubt of his re-election. The Republicans of Allegheny county will honor themselves and reflect credit on the party by nominating him unanimously, for he was an able and impartial Speaker, an honest, faithful Senator, and his constituents can not afford to let him retire, no matter how earnestly he may desire it.

Of Speaker Elliott, we can speak as warmly and with no less praise. He has served four years in the House, and no able or purer man has represented Philadelphia within our recollection, a man of quick temper and strong convictions, but always earnest, candid and honest. It is to be regretted that his retirement from the House, is final. He is a candidate for Sheriff of Philadelphia, the best office in the State, and will be nominated and elected with little or no opposition. The State, and especially the city of Philadelphia, can ill afford to spare him from the Legislature, but he is right in consulting his own interests in this matter, especially after he has served his city and his party so well for four years, during which he earned the gratitude of all honest men.

HON. S. J. CROSS.

By reference to our column of announcements it will be seen our able and faithful Representative is a candidate for re-election. We are pleased to be able to state that his course at Harrisburg meets the entire approval of his constituents, and the general verdict is that Beaver county was never more ably, faithfully and honestly represented at Harrisburg. There will be no opposition to his re-nomination, and there should be none, because his record is without a blemish. He took a high stand in the House for a new member, and next winter will be one of its leaders.

SENATORS GRAHAM, Davis, of Berks, and Rutan, two Republicans and one Democrat, have been appointed Commissioners to Vienna by Governor Hartranft, and will sail for Europe on the 26th inst. The Commissioners will be absent from four to six months and will make their report on or before December next. Senator Rutan intends to take his wife with him, and we editor and printers, one and all wish them a prosperous and pleasant journey over and beyond the sea and a safe return. And we hope that Mr. Rutan will recover his health which has been somewhat impaired by the excessive labors of the session.

In this connection we may state that the RADICAL will remain under the exclusive control of its present editor, Senator Rutan having severed his connection with it altogether, for the present at least.

The Philadelphia papers all unite in stating that the city has at least three model officers, viz: P. A. B. Widener, Esq., city Treasurer, Theo. Walton, Esq., Recorder, and Gen. Bingham, Clerk of Court. It is gratifying to record this fact, especially as these gentlemen are friends of the RADICAL, and received its earnest support, both for nomination and election. These are not the only officers in Philadelphia that merit the praise of the press of the city.

The announcement going the rounds of the press that Col. Quay has purchased property in Harrisburg, and intends removing there is incorrect. He is still a citizen of Beaver, and expects to remain such.

POLITICAL.

Governor Perham, of Maine, a Republican, has appointed a Democratic railroad commissioner for that State.

Mr. George F. Ross, for the last six years messenger in the Attorney General's office, has had his position recognized as a clerkship, which it really was, with an increase of salary commensurate with the service rendered.

Butler county candidates for nomination for Assembly on the Republican ticket: A. L. Campbell, Esq., of Fairview township; Josiah M. Thompson, Esq., of Brady township; and Samuel Anderson, Esq., of Clinton township.

Major Jack Cummings, a well known politician of the old Democratic school, and a prominent man in Union county, died at Selinsgrove, on Monday last. He was a man of strong determination, and represented Union county in the Legislature in 1871, with the force peculiar to himself.

Candidates for nomination on the Republican ticket in Columbiana county for State Senator, Hon. J. K. Rukenbrod, of the Salem Republican. For Representatives, S. J. Sitten of Salem, Dr. James Jackson of Harrison township, and E. S. Holloway of Fairfield.

The latest figuring on the Ohio Constitutional Convention shows the following result: Independent Republicans, three; regular Democrats outside of Hamilton county, forty-two; in Hamilton county, five Democrats and one Liberal Republican, and four candidates elected whose names were on both tickets. Both the Democrats and Republicans claim the Convention, but until the official returns are received it is impossible to know which party will have a majority in the Convention.

The Carlisle Herald says: On Tuesday a bill was passed fixing the time for the election of State Treasurer, and providing for the continuance of Hon. R. W. Mackey, the present State Treasurer, until the first of May, 1874. This gives Mr. Mackey another year of office and prevents any break in the regular term. Mr. Mackey has administered the finances of the State with great success and acceptance to the people, and the extension of his term ensures a continuance of his present successful management of the finances for another year.

The Greenville Advance says: We were pleased to learn that our young friend Dr. W. F. Waugh, son of Hon. W. Waugh, of this place, after passing a creditable examination under the civil service rules, before a board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, has been appointed and commissioned an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy. Dr. W. is a thoroughly educated physician, having graduated first with honor at Westminster College, then at Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, after a regular course of study in the office of Dr. S. M. Ross of this place. Since that time he has practiced a year successfully as assistant physician at Dixmont Insane Asylum, and has recently attended an additional course of Medical lectures in Philadelphia. It is uncertain yet whether he will be assigned to duty on ship board or in Hospital.

The Allegheny county Republican Executive committee held a meeting at the Lincoln club rooms on last Friday. The following important business was transacted: That the officers of this committee be instructed to call a Convention of Republicans of the county, to be composed of one delegate from each election precinct, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention. That the primaries for the election of delegates to this Convention shall be held, under the party rules, on Saturday, May 31, 1873, between the hours of four and seven o'clock, P. M., and that the Convention be held on Tuesday, May 6th, 1873, at the Court House. The delegates to be elected to the State Convention shall be apportioned as follows:

- One Senatorial delegate, south of rivers.
- One Senatorial delegate, between rivers.
- One Senatorial delegate, north of rivers.
- One Representative delegate from each city Legislative district.
- One Representative delegate from each district between the rivers, outside of Pittsburgh.
- One Representative delegate from Allegheny City.
- One Representative delegate from north of rivers outside of Allegheny City.
- Two Representative delegates from south of rivers.

Resolved, That the officers of this committee be instructed to call five conventions of the Republicans of the county, each convention to be composed of one delegate from each election precinct, as follows:

- 1. Judiciary.
- 2. Legislative—State Senator and Assembly.
- 3. Prothonotary.
- 4. Treasurer and Coroner.
- 5. County Commissioner and Director of the Poor.

These conventions to be held in such places in the city of Pittsburgh as the chairman of the committee may designate, on the 3d day of June next, and the primaries for election of delegates to said conventions be held on the 31st day of May next, between the hours of four and seven o'clock, under the usual party rules.

Mr. Reese, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that he had secured the use of the Lincoln Club Rooms for the Committee for the next two years.

—If Governor Dix continues as he has begun, he is on the track for the Presidency in 1876. The people do want a man who is conscientious and firm enough to say no when he ought to say it—a man who is clear-headed enough to do it, right, and strong-minded enough to do it, whatever influences may be brought to bear. Such men are scarce.—*State Journal.*

—The Lock Haven Republican says: "Twenty-three hundred dollars were stolen from the Berks County Treasurer's office last Thursday morning. The two men who are supposed to have done the job entered the office while the clerk was busy in counting a large sum of money, and one of them asked for change for a \$100 bill. The clerk asked him to wait a few minutes, whereupon the other stranger picked up a paper and spread it open between the clerk and the door of the vault, pretending to read. Then the other stepped into the entrance of the vault for the pretended purpose of helping himself to a drink of water, and it is supposed that he seized one of the largest packages and handed it through a window to a confederate outside. The two men left the office immediately, and two minutes afterwards the clerk discovered that \$2,300 had been stolen. The same parties had been observed around town, and their description is published. They have escaped, however, and at latest advices there was but little probability of their arrest. They are evidently bold and adroit practitioners. Precisely the same game in every particular, even to the pincer dodge, was attempted upon the First National Bank, Harrisburg Friday morning, but failed, though the operators escaped. They are supposed to be the same parties that effected the robbery at Reading, and one other, as there were four in the gang.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Poetic and Esthetic Eggs—The Pennsylvania Dental College and the Ladies—U. S. Senators Devotees of Fashion—The Market Street Passenger Railway vs. the Union Line—Murder of Gen. Canby and Comments.

Correspondence of the Radical.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14, 1873.

Easter Sunday is past, with its grand high mass and benedictions at the Cathedral, but the aroma of the season still lingers. To-day being generally observed as a holiday the public schools are closed, gorgeous free lunches advertised at the taverns, and there is a general outpouring of citizens onto our principal thoroughfares. The stores for flowers, fruits and candies are a sight to behold; the egg business being elevated to its most poetic and esthetic stage. At 13th and Market streets the windows of Mr. Whitman shone resplendent, little blue, green, yellow, red and orange eggs, all bound round with gold enclosures, the daintiest of sweet meats, middle sized eggs of rose colored filigree, entice one to break them open while white beauties, decorated externally with exquisite pictures, display inside an entire landscape. One large egg, with a microscope inserted at the apex, is quite a mechanical curiosity. The first glance displays two little children gambolling with a dog, behind them cows, horses, &c., and all the paraphernalia of a farm yard; at the side a picturesque glen; on the other side a saw mill, with railroad track and train of cars running, over all of which a man ascends in a miniature balloon, to which a streamer is attached bearing the legend, "Whitman's chocolate paste, warranted to make a good cup of chocolate in one minute." This wonder full egg is intended to illustrate the German superstition about seeing all things to come by looking into an egg backwards on Easter Sunday, which belief has doubtless some root in the German theory of modern times.

You will be glad to hear that the ladies who were so badly treated by the Professors of the Pennsylvania Dental College, have, at the instance of the Trustees, been received back again, awaiting their final re-installment, which it is to be hoped, will take place on the twenty-first of this month. This tardy act of justice has been the work of the Radical Club, aided by the newspapers, who together raised such a stir that the Professors had to back down before public opinion. The Dean of the College was interviewed by one of the reporters of the Enquirer for his side of the story, who told him one of the ladies had been expelled for misconduct; but when two of our most prominent citizens called upon the Dean for an explanation of his language he replied that she was too pretty, the young men fell in love with her. This is the first time I ever heard of youth and beauty being crimes in a woman.

A great deal has been said about the devotion of ladies to the fashions, but however much they may devote themselves to beautifying their exteriors it is gratifying to know that the higher class of our male citizens are not negligent of their appearance. I refer to our U. S. Senators, who have used this session over six hundred hair brushes, the same quantity of combs, and several thousand dollars worth of soaps and colognes. What a condition they must leave home in, to be sure, to require such an amount of deodorizers, and about the brushes, it is a little over an average of six a piece. Now supposing each Senator uses two at a time, which is a pretty nice operation, I assure you, the query still arises what becomes of the other four?

The fight of the Market Street Passenger Railway Company against the Union

Line still continues, some unexpected developments having been made. Mr. Caylor produced an affidavit, made by Alderman Dallas, in which he declared that eleven of the names attached thereto were affixed after he had signed it. Mr. Caylor further alleged that the owners of the names were barbers and oystermen, which, in his opinion, aggravated the offense. This Mr. Collis denied.

The Sunday Dispatch completed its twenty-fifth year yesterday, and published on the occasion a short sketch of Sunday journalism. Our daily papers are severe on the last session of the Legislature because of the act which provides for the sale of our alms house, and also because of our objectionable libel law, which takes no account of the truths of a libel as a defense. In addition to this our papers are filled with out-pourings of wrath against the bloody Modocs for the murder of Gen. Canby. I cannot help thinking that this outcry is unphilosophical. In the Public Ledger which cries loudest for vengeance against Modoc treachery, I count this morning four women murdered by their respective husbands, yet there is not one word of comment against these wretches, who were white, civilized, christian men. The savages were ignorant, inferior in numbers, under no vow of amity, about to be driven from their homes, robbed of what was really theirs, (however much we may choose to disguise it,) and the man who was killed was a soldier who had been educated by his country and paid for many years with a view to this very thing, of a violent death ultimately happening to him. These women who were beaten with sledge hammers, tortured and man gled, had, on the contrary, entered into a contract the very reverse of this. The men who murdered them had engaged before men and angels, to protect, cherish, honor and comfort them, yet highly moral and intelligent editors, pretending to take the Bible for their guide, shower loads of denunciations against Captain Jack the untutored savage, while the leaders of public sentiment pass by the cruel murders of defenceless women by their legal protectors without one word of censure. Gentlemen, is such christianity anything but a shame? Ezzell.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Tare Cotton Claims—Army Matters.

(Correspondence of the Radical.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1873.

When the internal tax of three cents a pound on cotton was in operation, it was the custom of revenue officers to collect the tax after the cotton had been stored in certain warehouses. The weight thus taxed included the tare, which generally ranged from fifteen to twenty-five pounds per bale. As a manifest act of justice, Congress authorized the refunding of this excess so paid. These tare claims, so-called, were accordingly prepared and presented by the factors and have been paid to the amount of nearly six hundred thousand dollars. Of this amount the Washington claim agents received a very liberal proportion, and the planters, who really paid the entire tax, have realized nothing. In several instances the planters have sent complaints here that they can obtain no satisfactory information on the subject from their factors. It is understood that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is willing to inform planters of the exact amount paid to their factors for their tare claims, on application by letter from the planter, stating the name and locality of his factor.

About ten millions of the five per cent funding loan bonds will be sent to London, weekly, in charge of Treasury clerks, until the entire amount subscribed for by the Syndicate is absorbed.

Assistant Surgeon Robert H. White is relieved from duty in the Department of the South and ordered the report in person to the Commanding General of the Department of the Lakes for assignment to duty; Assistant Surgeon Joseph K. Corson is ordered to report to the Commanding General of the South for assignment. Leave of absence for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted to Captain Robert P. Henry, B. Chamberlain, 10th Infantry, and First Lieutenant John Whitney, 11th Infantry.

Passed Assistant Surgeon William S. Bowen, to the Naval asylum at Norfolk, Va. Detached, Commander C. J. Dargall from temporary command of the naval rendezvous at San Francisco, and ordered to command the Saco, on the Asiatic squadron, per steamer of the 1st of May. Lieutenant Commander S. D. Ames from the Naval Academy, May 1, and ordered to duty on the European station. Ensign Boynton Leach from the Junia, and placed on sick leave. Surgeon B. H. Kidder from the Naval Hospital at Norfolk Virginia, and ordered to the Navy Yard at Pensacola, Florida. Second Assistant Engineer Absalom Kirby, from the Tallapoosa, and ordered to examination for promotion. Second Assistant Engineer Theophilus Cook from the naval station League Island, Pennsylvania, and ordered to the Tallapoosa. Second Assistant Engineer Abbotts from Navy Yard, Mare's Island, California, and ordered to the naval station, League Island.

The State Treasurer has given notice to the holders of the 5 10 series of loans created by the act of February 2, 1867, that interest will cease on all sums of \$5,000 and under, on the 31st of July 1873, amounting in all to \$1,265,900.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AGENTS—C. W. Taylor, Beaver Falls; Evan Pugh, New Brighton; J. Linnenbrink, Rochester.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Beaver Radical is the most extensively circulated Weekly Newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.
Going West—Mail, 7:40 a. m.; Accommodation, 8:10 a. m.; Express, 9:10 a. m.; Mail, 10:10 a. m.
Coming East—Accommodation, 9:10 a. m.; Mail, 10:10 a. m.; Express, 11:10 a. m.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
Western mail leaves at 6:45 a. m.; arrives at 3 p. m.
Eastern mail leaves at 2 p. m.; arrives at 8 a. m.

New Goods at J. Kennedy & Co.'s apr4-1w

The Ohio river is falling.

Ladies' Fancy Slippers at J. Kennedy & Co.'s apr4-1w

John A. Smith, of Georgetown, intends to start a coal yard at Liverpool, Ohio.

Try the Improved Economical Plow. You can get it for nothing at M. L. Armstrong's, Harshville, Pa. feb21-1f

Hon. Samuel J. Cross returned home on Saturday. "Well done good and faithful servant."

Gentlemen's Oxford Ties at J. Kennedy & Co.'s apr4-1w

We are indebted to Commissioner Watts for the March report of the Department of Agriculture.

J. Moore, druggist, sells Indian Bitters and P. M. Conqueror. apr18-1m

Two entire new Horse Wagons, for sale at S. J. Cross & Son's. feb21-1f

The M. E. Church, of Glasgow, are about to build a new church building, which the society greatly need.

Wanted!—Everybody to call at J. Kennedy & Co.'s street, Beaver Falls. apr4-1w

A new oil well, reckoned as producing two hundred barrels per day, has been struck about five miles from Butler, and what is termed the Martin farm.

The latest style of Boots and Shoes at J. Kennedy & Co.'s apr4-1w

There will be a meeting of the Managers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society at the Sheriff's office, Beaver, on Saturday, May 3d, 1873.

B. M. EWING, Sec'y.

Notice Extraordinary.—All orders for Photographs must be paid for, (at least a penny when the order is given. Orders not so complied with will receive no attention. H. Noss, feb21-1f

Hon. D. L. Imbrie left for Philadelphia on Monday to resume his duties as Chief Clerk of the Constitutional Convention, which opened again on the 15th inst.

Try the Improved Economical Plow. You can get it for nothing at M. L. Armstrong's, Harshville, Pa. feb21-1f

The Twentieth Annual Fair, of the Beaver County Agricultural Society, will be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 24th, 25th and 26th, 1873.

The Additional Bounty Act was extended by the last Congress, so that those who failed to file their claims before the 30th of January last, do so now. All claims for Pensions and Bounties promptly presented by Gilbert S. Eberhart, Attorney at Law, New Brighton, Beaver county, Penna. mar11-3f

The Band of Hope will hold an anniversary meeting April 19th, at 2 P. M. in the Good Templars' Hall, Bridgewater. The string band will be in attendance. All are invited.

By order of Com.

John Kennedy & Co. are now receiving one of the largest and most complete stock of spring goods ever brought to this market. A full line of Men's, Boys', Youths', Women's, Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Oxford Ties, Gaiters and Slippers. Goods sold at lowest cash prices; an examination of stock solicited. apr4-1w

The Mercer Dispatch says: Mr. William Patterson has sold his farm in Wolf Creek tp., to Matthew Cannon, late of Butler county. The farm contains 250 acres, and brought \$66 per acre. It is one of the best farms in Mercer county.

J. Moore, druggist, sells Quick Cough Cure and French Balm. apr18-1m

John Robinson's Great World's Exposition! Consisting of 43 cages, 100 performers, and 15 tents, five great golden chariots, 60 ponies, 168 ring horses, and 300,000 attractions is coming soon—by fleet of steamers!

J. R. Reed & Co., 68 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, have on hand an immense stock of foreign and American Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Clocks, Bronzes and Fancy Goods, forming an elegant assortment in every department of their trade that is unequalled in the market. All of which they offer at the very lowest prices. We advise those who desire to purchase any article of the above description to call and examine the splendid stock of J. R. Reed & Co. and compare their prices with those of other dealers. They are polite, accommodating and upright, and are determined to do the right thing by everybody.

Normal Lecture.—Prof. G. L. Eberhart, of New Brighton, will address the normal class of students of the Beaver College next Wednesday afternoon at 8 o'clock, subject "The English Language." It is gratifying to learn that this department is in a flourishing condition. Pupils may enter for the term.

The Ruffian Journal says: "Local Option" has its effect. Last week our town was comparatively quiet, notwithstanding the large number of ruffians present and waiting for the waters to subside. Instead of drinking and howling about the streets, many amused themselves by cracking and eating nuts, and pleasant and profitable conversations.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

In accordance with the rules of the party, the Republicans of Beaver county will meet at the usual places of holding elections, on Saturday, the 31st day of May, and vote for candidates for nomination for the offices below named:

One person for Assembly;
One person for Prothonotary;
One person for Treasurer;
One person for Commissioner;
One person for Poor House Director;
One person for Jury Commissioner;
One person for Auditor;
Two persons for Trustees of Academy.

They will also elect members of the County Committee as follows:
Big Beaver tp. Independence tp.
Beaver tp. Industry tp.
Bridgewater tp. Marion tp.
Brighton tp. Monroe dist.
Buckley tp. Moon tp.
Butler tp. New Brighton, N. W.
Canaan tp. New Brighton, S. W.
Chippewa tp. New Sewickly tp.
Dallington tp. North Sewickly tp.
Fallston tp. New Galilee tp.
Franklin tp. Patterson tp.
Freedom dist. Phillipsburg tp.
Freedom tp. Palsiedist.
Frankfort dist. Racoon tp.
Greene tp. Rochester tp.
Georgetown tp. Rochester tp.
Hammon tp. South Beaver tp.
Hopewell tp. South Beaver tp.
J. H. DECKER, Sec'y.

The County Convention will convene at the Court House on Monday, June 2d, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. S. SHALENBARGER, Ch'n. Co. Com.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The names of the following candidates for nomination for the several offices to be filled at the ensuing October election, are placed before the Republican voters of Beaver county for their suffrages and decision at the primary elections:

Assembly.
S. J. CROSS, Rochester tp.
Prothonotary.
O. A. SMALL, Bridgewater tp.
JOHN SLENTZ, Ohio tp.
JOHN CAUGHEY, Beaver tp.
BENJ. WILDE, New Brighton tp.

Treasurer.
WILLIAM EWING, Racoon tp.
JAMES H. MANN, New Brighton tp.
H. W. SEELY, Rochester tp.
JAMES TODD, Racoon tp.
L. S. A. JOHNSTON, Borough twp.

Commissioner.
JAMES BRITTAIN, Greene twp.
JAMES PETERS, Hanover twp.
GEO. W. SHRODES, Moon twp.

Auditor.
S. N. WARRICK, South Beaver twp.

We begin to-day the publication of Bohn's translation of "Elective Affinities," a story by the greatest of German writers, and which will continue some months, and which in itself will be worth the price of the paper for one year. Read and then cut it out and paste it in some old discarded book, installment by installment, and at the conclusion you will have a rare book of standard merit, and worthy of a prominent place in your library.

Important to the Public!—T. Waggoner, Esq., late of Sewickly, having secured the store house and fixtures, situate in Vancort, recently occupied by J. M. Cornlius & Co., is now prepared to receive all kinds of country produce, at market prices, in exchange for dry goods, groceries, &c. Having retired and furnished his store, and being constantly in receipt of new goods, consisting of a full line of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Notions, Boots and Shoes, he respectfully invites the public to call and examine his stock and secure a bargain. Location Railroad street and Wire Ferry landing. Come one, come all. apr4-1w

Pennsylvania Reserve Association.—The next Anniversary of the Association will be held on Tuesday, May 15, 1873, at Gettysburg, on which occasion all those formerly connected with the old Division are cordially invited to participate. It is expected that this will be one of the most interesting re-unions of the Association, on account of the glorious historical recollections connected with the place of meeting.

Chaplain Beale, of the First Cavalry Regiment, will be orator of the day.

All who contemplate attending, will please notify the undersigned at an early day. John H. Taggart, Corresponding Secretary Pennsylvania Reserve Association, Sunday Times office, Phila. Pa.

Early Rose Potato Seed.—B. C. & S. R. Patterson have for sale cheap at their store, on Tank Street, Beaver Falls, one hundred bushels of choice Early Rose Potatoes for seed. if

We call attention to the advertisement of James Allen, of Industry, in another column. Mr. Allen has just received a large and fine stock of goods, of almost every description, and, like a live enterprising merchant who understands his business, he believes in advertising his business and letting people know what he is doing. He deserves to be patronized.

Ice Cold Sparkling Soda Water, flavored with Pure Fruit Syrups, always fresh from Hugo An griessen's Marble Pommains. apr11f

The Workingman is the name of a new paper published at Pottsville, by the Miner's and Laborers' Benevolent Association of Pa. It will be free from politics and labor only for the advancement of the cause of labor. Success be to it.

Stop at the New brick front, Corner of Broadway and Lock streets, New Brighton, for your clothing. apr11-1f

We visited the store of Dr. J. D. Coffin of Rochester one day last week, and were surprised to discover how very low are the prices at which he is selling boots and shoes. The Dr. understands that to sell he must sell at Pittsburgh prices, and he is determined to do so. He has a good assortment of boots and shoes of all kinds on hand and has ordered a case of superior and elegant ladies' shoes which will be a head of anything of the kind in the market. Call and examine the Dr.'s goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. It will cost you nothing and Dr. Coffin will be happy to wait upon you.

The Beaver County Temperance Union, will meet at the M. E. Church, Beaver Falls, on Tuesday, April 22d, 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m. The annual election of officers and managers will be held, and arrangements made for a perfect organization of the boroughs and townships in Local Unions. In view of the expressed opinion of the people at the late election, on the question of prohibition, it becomes necessary we see to it that no illegal traffic is carried on, and in view of probable action of the Constitutional Convention submitting the question of prohibition in the new constitution at the election this fall, every arrangement should be made to educate public sentiment, and bring out the full strength of the friends of order and sobriety at that time. While this is a regular meeting of the Union, all persons friendly to the cause of temperance are cordially invited to meet with us and aid us with their presence. The friends at Beaver Falls will provide entertainment for all who may come from a distance. Come friends and let us counsel together upon this vital subject.

REV. B. C. CHURCHMAN, Pres't.

Teachers' Examination.—Public Examinations will be held at the office of the County Superintendent, Beaver, on the last two Saturdays of April (19th and 20th) 1873.

Soldiers' Meeting.—Pursuant to call of committee, a re-union of the soldiers of Beaver county, for the purpose of permanent organization, was called to order by the election of J. S. Winans as President, and F. A. Merrick, Secretary. A motion of David Critchlow that we hold the next re-union on the 9th of April, 1874, was carried. Motion of D. R. Corbus that Capt. McChelland be the orator on that occasion, carried. A motion of Evan Pugh that a committee of three be appointed, with power to add to that committee, for the purpose of making arrangements for our next re-union; carried. Chairman appointed Captain D. Critchlow, Evan Pugh and Irwin K. Campbell. Motion of D. R. Corbus that the following order of exercises be adopted, carried: 1, prayer; 2, music; 3, business; 4, oration; 5, music; 6, banquet; 7, music; 8, sentiments and responses.

Motion of Jas. C. McDonald that all honorably discharged soldiers of the county be requested to attend our next annual re-union, and bring their ladies, carried. Motion of Abraham Bentley, that the proceeding of this meeting be published in the Beaver county papers, carried. A motion of Alfred Townsend, that all soldiers wear their corps badges at our next re-union was carried. Motion of Smith Reisinger to adjourn was then carried. F. A. MERRICK, Sec'y.

The Monongahela Republican says: On Thursday last, at an adjourned Session of the Court of this county, the motions for new trial and in arrest of judgment, which were filed at last term by Brice-land's counsel came up for argument. The reasons for new trial were seven in number, and were based partly upon the alleged discovery of new evidence, partly upon alleged relationship and pre-adjudication of one of the jurors and as to the rest upon complaints of the Judge's charge.

The motions were argued very fully and at large by Messrs. Crumrine & Patterson, the prisoner's counsel, and were ably opposed by Thos. H. Baird Esq., District Attorney. At the close of Mr. Baird's argument, Judge Adgeson until Friday morning, when Judge Adgeson delivered a lengthy opinion overruling both motions, and fully vindicating his original charge and the other proceedings at the trial.

At the conclusion of the Judge's opinion, the prisoner was called up and after making some remarks on two items of evidence received the sentence of the law, with very little appearance of feeling or emotion. The time of his execution will be fixed by the warrant of the Governor.

It is understood that his counsel will carry the case to the Supreme Court, but it is generally conceded that this will result in nothing more than delay.

We are indebted to John Linnenbrink, of Rochester, Pa., for a copy of Payson, Dutton & Scribner's Manual of Penmanship. This is altogether the most complete work on Penmanship ever issued. It is a hand book for teachers, engravers, draughtsmen, sign-writers, amateur penmen, or any one teaching or making letters with pen, pencil, brush or graver.

It contains a full statement of the most approved methods of conducting classes in Penmanship, and a systematic description of the formation of every letter, illustrated by over one hundred and fifty cuts, and five full page illustrations, thus presenting every important point treated of in the text.

It also contains thirteen full pages of lithographic matter, with full letter-press description of every desirable variety of script and of hand capitals, roman letters analyzed, italic and Egyptian print, marking, skeleton and brush letters, old English and German-text hands and text hands for ladies.

It is thoroughly practical, in its character, and judiciously avoids all unmeaning flourishes and gyrations of the pen, too often found in works on Penmanship. For sale by John Linnenbrink, Rochester, Pa.; price \$1.25.

Notice.—From and after this date, until the first of September next, the County Commissioners will be in session on Saturday of each week. apr11-3w

The New Castle Courier says: Miss Alexander, who was for five years a boarder in Brigham Young's household, will in a short time deliver a lecture in New Castle, exposing the "Inside Workings of Mormonism," explaining in detail the disgraceful *modus operandi* whereby innocent and unsuspecting women are lured to this "sink hole of iniquity," and once there, beyond the reach of friends, find themselves doomed, degraded, destroyed, and powerless to better their condition. The Christian women of America are solicited to join in the good work, and in substance the manhood of our country to make a bold stand against this one dark spot on America's bright historic page. The Chicago press, with one voice, proclaims this beautiful and gifted lecturer a charming exponent of the "Curse of Polygamy." The lecture is full of new and wonderfully interesting matter, and for the first time made public. Miss Alexander braves death, as she does, every time she appears on the rostrum, because, by the Mormon religion, apostasy is death.

We have received specimen pages of "Behind the Scenes in Washington," a work, when completed, that will contain a complete and graphic account of the Credit Mobiler Investigation, the Congressional Ring, Political Intrigues, workings of the Lobby, etc. Giving the secret history of our National Government, in all its various branches, and showing how the public money is squandered, how votes are obtained, etc., with sketches of the leading Senators, Congressmen, Government Officials, etc., and an accurate description of the splendid public buildings of the Federal Capital. By Edward Winslow Martin, and published by the National Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo.

New York, July 18, 1873.
C. T. RAYMOND & Co.—Gentlemen: I have carefully analyzed the sample of White Lead, branded "Beymer, Bauman & Co.'s Pure White Lead, Pittsburgh," and find that it is a Pure White Lead, ground in Oil. It is entirely free from Barites and every other impurity or adulteration. Respectfully yours, G. H. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Prof. Analytical and Applied Chemistry, School of Mines, Columbia College.

EDITOR RADICAL: O'Connell, ever jealous of her honor, rushes to the front with a local. Mr. S. Moody has taken a trip to New York to purchase a new stock of goods. The store is to be refitted and, newly painted, and knowing the failings of our temperance friends, Mr. Moody is putting in a soda fountain.

Quite a stir was created last week—a wedding and a law suit. All was settled to the satisfaction of all concerned, though the outsiders enjoyed a good laugh at the prosecutor's expense.

The City can boast an addition of two handsome dwellings, several new fences, and a new pleasure boat. The band discourses sweet music twice a week, and the incessant rattle of coal over all the chutes keeps all in a good humor. K.

Our friend George W. Hamilton, on Thursday the 10th, inst., entered in a life contract with Miss Belinda Reed of Beaver, in which both mutually agreed to live together like the oak and vine, supporting and clinging the one to the other until death do them part. We wish George a great deal of happiness, abundant fruition, and success in all his undertakings.

There was a match game of base ball on Saturday in Beaver, between the picked nine and the nine of printers, resulting in a score of 27 for the printers and 13 for the other nine. The printers are up to knocking things into "oil," and the picked nine were badly beaten.

A Card.—Hartung & Beam, successors to U.stead & Hartung, are fully prepared to execute all kinds of work on Boots, Shoes and Gaiters in the best manner at moderate prices. This firm uses nothing but the very best material, and they also guarantee satisfaction in every instance. They keep on hand a large and complete stock of Custom made Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, Specialties, Ladies' Fancy Shoes of every style and pattern, and French Calf Boots for gentlemen. Orders promptly filled from every part of the county. Broadway, New Brighton, opposite Bradford's Real Estate office. apr18-3f

A. S. Moore, Esq., who has been visiting for a few days his brother, H. R. Moore, Esq. of this place, left for Butler on Tuesday, where he proposes to hang out his shingle and follow the practice of law. Mr. Moore is a young man of ability, excellent character and we hope to hear a good report of him from Butler.

Grand Opening of Spring Goods.—Having just returned from the East where I have purchased a large and choice stock of goods, consisting in part of Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Queensware, &c., all of which is offered to my many friends and the public in general, and to which I call your kind attention. Mr. Samuel Blackmore, for many years engaged in the dry goods and notions trade, and whose ability is well known throughout this county, has given extra attention in selecting these goods, and having visited some of the largest houses in the East to select from, feels confident that no such goods, either in quantity, quality or prices, has ever before been brought into this county, and hopes to be able to meet the demands of each and every one. Dress Goods of every style and variety, Poplins, Mohairs, Grenadines, Alpaca, Wool Delaines, &c.; Percales; Chintzes; Prints and Ginghams of the latest patterns. Also a complete stock of White Goods, Linens, Muslins, Napkins, Towels and table Linens. I also call your attention to my large and fine assortment of Boots and Shoes. In selecting these goods we studied carefully the wants of our customers, and all we ask is a careful examination of our immense stock, and be fully convinced that our stock and prices defy competition. Also a full line of select Groceries; which we offer at the lowest market prices. Returning my sincere thanks for your past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. James Allen, Industry, Beaver county, Pa.

The Canton Repository and Republican says: An Ohio lady has in her possession a Bible which is 233 years old, having been printed in Holland in 1740. It is about two feet long, one foot wide, and ten inches thick. The covers are of solid leather, one half inch thick, and united by large brass clasps. It contains the family record for 200 years. The book is still in a good state of preservation.

But we have yet another that caps the climax, owned by Samuel Mason, Canton, Ohio, 305 years old, published in the English language A. D. 1568, containing the Old and New Testaments and the Apocrypha. Have we a Bible in the State of Ohio printed at an earlier date than the one above named? If so let us hear from the owner.

The book is titled "The Bishop's Bible," Archbishop Parker's language is English, and other learned men in 1568 to bring out this translation in large folio. It is made what was afterwards called the English Bible, and commonly called the Bishop's Bible. In 1599 it was published in octavo, in small but fine black letters. In it the chapters were divided into verses, but without any breaks further.

The first Bible translated into the English language was the Wickliff's Bible, by John Wickliff, about the year A. D. 1340, but never printed, though there are manuscript copies of it in several of the public libraries.

The first Bible printed in the English language was in 1526, by William Tyndale. It was revised and republished in 1539. In 1539 Tyndale and his associates finished the whole Bible, except the Apocrypha, and printed it abroad.

The common version, at present in use, was printed A. D. 1611. The only printed editions of the Greek Testament which were in existence at that time were Cardinal Himeres', printed in A. D. 1514, Erasmus 1516, Stephens 1546, and Beza 1563.

The Waynesburgh Independent urges the establishment of a public library in that place. Every place of any considerable size or importance should have a public hall and library. Beaver is destitute of both. A public library is the best of high schools, and where there is a good one, the people, young and old, will be readers and well informed.

ROCHESTER, April 13, 1873
Editor Beaver Radical:

Have you ever been afflicted with that awful disease known as the "Spring fever"? If you have you can sympathize with your correspondent, who has a severe attack of it, and it seems to be assuming an epidemic form. A gentleman friend remarked that he was a lazy he could scarcely tell the truth. I also heard a lady say that she was melting. Gracious! I wished I was Ben Butler or a huge pewter spoon; but as I could not transform myself to either, I must content and try to cure myself with a light dose of hard work—the best diet for the majority of mankind. Speaking of transformation reminds me that I would like to have that power long enough to become a borough constable. You are aware that we have an ordinance in this borough prohibiting hogs from running at large. Our town guardians espied several on last Saturday, violating the ordinance. They straightway sought the necessary documents (huge clubs) to arrest them, which they did in a manner which showed firmness, intrepidity and a personal bravery rarely excelled. On the road to the pound porky became unmanageable and refused to accede to their unjust demands. The natural consequence was, the documents were brought into requisition, and that, too, with a soothing effect. I did not hear porky making any "tart" remarks to his captors, doubtless thinking discretion the better part of valor. Seeing this, oh! how anxiously I wished to be a borough officer; I could then show my boldness, fearlessness, and warlike courage to my constituents, and say, trust me, I will not forsake you in the hour of danger.

Persons visiting Rochester will be sorry and surprised to see that grand and majestic old building, known as the water tank, leveled to the ground, and material removed by the Cable Brothers. When are we to have a new station house? Rochester certainly deserves a better depot building than the one now in use, which is totally unfit and inadequate for the accommodation and convenience of passengers or freight goods.

We noticed a few days ago a drove of cutter bared, patent cement-roofed-horses going east, the supposed owner having an urgent and pressing invitation to go west. By the way of comment allow me to say to farmers living in the rural districts, to take THE RADICAL, or some other good paper. A few dollars a year judiciously spent for newspapers may save you from being victimized of a few hundred a year. Remember all men are not actuated by pure and unselfish motives, so when you sign an instrument of writing be careful that you know exactly what it is.

In the way of improvements we notice that our kind friend, John W. Hankins, Esq., has erected, built, put up, or manufactured (I don't know which), a balcony on the top of his awning; he being a jack of all trades commenced and completed the job himself. Some of the neighbors think it is like a pig's tail—more for ornament than use. But John evidently has an eye to business, and about the first of August, after twilight, some of the neighbors will wish they had a balcony to go out upon, no matter if you can take it inside when it rains. The Rochester House, of this place, is being

thoroughly renovated from garret to cellar, and the frame work repainted. This is one of the best houses in this "neck of timber;" it has a large and constantly increasing patronage; the table is splendid, I know it, for I have been there; the attendants are ready, polite and obliging. As a landlady Mrs. S. A. Neal is a perfect success.

Our borough is to be treated to a theatrical performance on Friday evening, 18th inst., by the amateur association of this place; the proceeds are for the benefit of the Temple of Honor; surely a noble cause, and we hope will be liberally patronized. The first piece is a drama entitled "The Last Leaf," something new to the majority of our citizens, to conclude with a laughable farce entitled "The Rough Diamond." I have been unable to learn whether it was an African or an Arizona Diamond. Success to you.

CLONTAN.

Half Alive.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no specific disease, they suffer no positive pain; but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensual pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow-beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved, every function interrupted. Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? The system needs rousing and strengthening; not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterwards into a more pitiable condition than ever (as it assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant was resorted to,) but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unvarying experience of a quarter of a century, is easily given. Infuse new vigor into the digestive organs by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Do not waste time in administering temporary remedies, but wake the system up by recuperating the fountain head of physical strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nurture and support.

By the time a dozen doses of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble frame of the dyspeptic will begin to feel its benign influence. Appetite will be created, and with appetite the capacity to digest what it craves. Persevere until the cure is complete—until healthful blood, fit to be the material of flesh and muscle, bone and nerve and brain, flows through the channels of circulation, instead of the watery palium which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished. apr14-1m

MARRIED.

CREIGHTON—BRUCE—March 25th, 1873, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. P. Sharp. Mr. William Creighton, of Shosetown, and Miss Emma J. Bruce, of New Sheffield.

REYNOLDS—NEVIN—April 3d, 1873, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. John H. Irons, by Rev. J. P. Sharp, assisted by Rev. J. D. Irons, Mr. B. D. Reynolds, of Muncie, Pa., and Miss Lizzie P. Nevin, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

HAMILTON—REED—On the 10th of April, inst. by Rev. James M. Shields, assisted by Rev. G. M. Potter, Mr. George W. Hamilton, Jr. and Miss Belinda Reed, both of Beaver, Pa.

DIED.

MULLER—At Beavertown, his country residence, near Zelienople, Butler county, Pa., on Thursday morning, April 3d, Mr. George Henry Muller, aged 94 years and 9 months.

SANDERS—Margaret Sanders, at the Beaver County Home, on Tuesday morning, aged 81 years.

ANDERSON—On Thursday morning, April 3, 1873, at the residence of her son, R. W. Anderson, of North Bridge water, Beaver county, Pa., Mrs. Jane L. Anderson, in the sixty-ninth year of her age.

BEYD—On Friday, April 14th, 1873, in Rochester, Pa., Ingraham Beyd, aged 63 years and four months.

MITCHELL—On the morning of the 1st of April, Lilla Bell, daughter of Mr. J. F. and M. J. Mitchell, aged two years, one month and seven days.

SMITH—On Friday April 11th, 1873, at Smith's Ferry, Mrs. Susan Smith, supposed age 91 years.

Mrs. Smith was the oldest settler in that section of the county, having emigrated from Northampton county Pa. in 1801. James Mackall of Green township came a few years later and is a few years younger than was Mrs. Smith. The funeral ceremonies on Sunday were attended by a large number of friends and neighbors but we are informed that Dr. Dundas will preach a funeral sermon on the decease at a time not yet fixed upon.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county: In the matter of the voluntary assignment of J. H. Fife, and Jennie B. his wife, and Uriah W. Patterson and Margaret J. his wife, to H. C. Hillman.

And now, to wit: March 17th, 1873, no exceptions having been filed, the Court confirm the account of the Assignee in this case as stated, and appoint F. H. Agnew, Esq., an Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of said Assignee, as shown by his account.

A true extract from the record.

Attest: JOHN CAUGHEY, Proth'y.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment at the COURT HOUSE, BEAVER, PA., on Wednesday, May 15th, A

TEACHING GEOGRAPHY.

The Text Book Course.

The first lessons in nearly all geographical text-books are devoted to definitions. In teaching a definition, the true order is first to develop an idea of the object defined, and then to teach the definition. When the terms defined have not been taught in the oral course, the committing of the definitions by the pupils must be preceded by such oral instruction as will give them clear mental pictures of the objects defined. All mathematical definitions should be omitted by beginners. Much time and effort may be wasted in an attempt to teach these definitions to young children. They should, of course, learn the names of the mathematical lines found on the maps, the names of the zones, etc., and, by means of a globe, or some substitute for it, they should be taught the shape and motions of the earth, and the distribution of land and water on its surface.

The definitions should be followed by a few lessons on the map of the world. If the school is not supplied with an outline map, one should be drawn on the blackboard. If this is impracticable, an open atlas may be fastened on the wall. The essential thing is the placing of a map before the class when reciting. In these introductory map lessons, the pupils should not be required to describe in words the location of the objects named. They are not prepared to do this. The teacher should name the continents, oceans, zones, lines, etc., and the pupils should locate them with a pointer on the outline map, repeating the names. When they can do this readily, the teacher should ask descriptive questions, as, "What ocean north of Europe and Asia?" and the pupils should answer by giving the names of the objects described. The teacher may next give the names, and require of the pupils the location of the objects in words, but we think this step may be omitted in the first lessons on the hemisphere maps. The map exercises should be interspersed with much information "thrown in" by the teacher. Many interesting facts respecting the zones, oceans, continents, etc., may thus be given.

The next step is the study of the several grand divisions or continents, beginning with North America. How should the continents be studied? We answer as fully as space will permit.

Let the teacher place an outline map before the class, and, with a pointer and by questions, call attention to the form of the continent, its coast line, the surrounding oceans, and the adjacent islands; the great mountain systems, the river slopes, the plains, and other prominent surface features; the climate of the different zone sections, and the characteristic productions; the political divisions, etc. The object of this oral lesson is, to interest the pupils in the continent and prepare them for the intelligent study of the map.

The first lesson on the map should be the drawing of the contour or coast-line of the continent, and the memorizing of the names of the oceans and seas and the larger gulfs and bays. The pupils should be shown how to draw the map, and the names to be memorized should be written on the board in their order, beginning say at the northeastern part of the map, thus:

OCEANS AND SEAS. GULFS AND BAYS.
Atlantic Ocean, Hudson Bay,
Caribbean Sea, Gulf of St. Lawrence,
Pacific Ocean, Bay of Fundy,
Behring Sea, Chesapeake Bay,
Arctic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico,
Gulf of California.

The first work of the pupils in the recitation is the drawing of the outline map (contour) on the blackboard. This being done, they should severally point to and name the oceans and seas, and gulfs and bays, in their proper order. One pupil should recite the oceans and seas, another the gulfs and bays, and this should be done rapidly, without any prompting and without the asking of questions by the teacher.

The next lesson should be the re-drawing of the coast line of the continent, and the memorizing of the names of the peninsulas and a few more of the important capes, the names to be written on the blackboard and the lesson to be recited as above described. The succeeding lessons should be the larger adjacent islands; the mountains, plateaus, and plains; the larger rivers (in systems) and lakes; the political divisions and their capitals; the chief cities, etc. The places assigned for each lesson should be added by the pupils to their maps, and thus each should learn to draw a complete map, neatly and with dispatch. If for any reason the teacher omits map drawing, (it should not be omitted,) the lessons may be recited from an outline map. If the school is not supplied with wall maps, the teacher should draw the successive maps on the blackboard, or, what is better, have some pupil do it. In every school there can be found a pupil with such a taste for drawing that a little encouragement will secure his assistance in the drawing of the deeded maps. The essential thing, we repeat, is, that the pupils have an outline map before them when reciting. In assigning lessons, and during the recitations, the teacher should state "throw in" interesting facts respecting the objects to be studied and recited.

When the pupils can point to and name all places or objects on the map, which have been assigned by the teacher, the lessons should be reviewed without a map

before the class during the recitation. These reviews should consist of two series of lessons: 1. The teacher should ask descriptive questions, and the pupils should answer by giving the names of the objects described. 2. The teacher should give the names of objects, and the pupils should answer by describing their location. When the map has been thoroughly reviewed in this manner, the map questions in the text-book may be used for final review and examination. The questions which relate to places not assigned by the teacher in the previous drills, may be omitted by beginning classes. Their mastery will, however, give the pupils but little trouble.

When the map is mastered, the next step is the study of the descriptive text. The pupils should not be required to commit this text to memory. In assigning each lesson, the teacher should "work up" the text orally, making free use of the pointer and outline map. Many interesting and important facts have already been given in connection with the map lessons. These and other facts can be so grouped as to give the pupils a lively conception, a mental picture, of the features described in the text. Unless, for example, the pupil sees the great surface features of the continent, the text describing the same will be meaningless and without interest. Oral instruction must prepare the way for the intelligent study of the text. Hence, oral and text book instruction should be sandwiched, the former being made the preparation for the latter. If necessary, oral and text book recitations may alternate, but usually the necessary oral instruction may be given in connection with the assignment of the lesson. The pupils should recite first by answering questions proposed by the teacher, and then by topics. The productions should be taught in connection with climate.

We have thus imperfectly sketched a method of teaching geography, which, we believe, embodies the best experience of the country, and which can be successfully used in connection with any good series of geographies. Its use in ungraded schools enables the teacher to instruct pupils of quite unequal attainments in the same class—an important advantage. The oral course, possibly the last series of lessons excepted, may be given to all the younger pupils, including those reading in the primer, first reader, and second reader. A little manual containing a syllabus of the oral lessons, and also the map exercises, properly arranged, has greatly assisted many teachers.—E. E. White, *Editor of National Reader.*

THE POLAR REGIONS.

Second Lecture by Dr. Hayes.

The second of Dr. J. J. Hayes' course of lectures on "The Arctic Regions," was delivered in Germantown at Association Hall, one night last week, before a large and fashionable audience.

In opening his discourse, the speaker remarked that in the first lecture of the course, on Tuesday evening, he had taken his audience just across the Arctic circle.

The present discourse would be almost exclusively devoted to a description of the inhabitants of the polar regions and their manners and customs. Following the line of discovery, there was everywhere found a race of people called generally as Hyperboreans, and variously known by the name of Laplanders, Esquimaux, and other names. These people doubtless came from Asia by Behring's straits and spread over the upper part of North America. They are undoubtedly allied to the North American Indians, by whom they were driven from their hunting-grounds, at last finding a habitation within the Arctic circle.

The Hyperboreans that dwell in these regions may be ranked as the strangest race on earth. Inhabiting only barren and unproductive lands, deriving their only means of living from the products of the sea, they are a vigorous, healthy and happy people. He would select a single specimen as a fair representative of the race. This man he found on an island in a fiord in the Greenland coast. As he approached the island he saw a single individual standing on a rock. He thought he was the oddest looking creature he ever saw. And though he had never before seen a white man, as soon as he saw the speaker he ran to meet and salute him. The man was dressed in fur from head to foot, the garb of the native Esquimaux. He was about four and a half feet in height. His coat was made of the beautiful fur of the Arctic blue fox. To the garment was attached a hood for the head, and there was no opening in front, the coat being drawn over the head. His face was a characteristic face, round and flat as the bottom of a tub, and no nose to speak of. There was a gap in the lower part of the face, and above and below it a row of bristles like a hedge in miniature along a ditch in miniature also. The cheek bones were large and covered with a thick covering of flesh. The eyes looked as if the banks of the ditch had caved in and left these two open places. So much for the general geographical outlines of the face. The color of the skin was rather more olive than characterizes the complexion of the North American Indian. The face is something like an old red cent; the worn places on the more prominent parts of the cent may be compared to the worn places on the face—the nose, chin and cheek bones, that have been rubbed and polished with oil, leaving the other portions of the face dark with soot and dirt that had been gathering

there for the last forty years. Nothing like soap, towels and water for cleansing purposes has ever entered their heads. They clean their faces with the inside of bird skins and polish themselves with the feathers. The pants are made of white bear skin. The boots, of skin taken from the leg of the bear with the claws left on it, making the wearer look like a wild beast. The underclothing is of wolf, dog or bird skin, with the fur or feathers turned in. Beside this man whom he first saw, there were his pack of dogs, (descendants of wolves) his three wives and seven children. The women dress the same as the men, with the exception of the hood, which is a little more pointed to accommodate the peculiar styles of coiffure. The hair is done up in a hard mass like a horn, rapped around with seal skin. The effect is not picturesque but the thing has many advantages. When once put up it will last for a month or more, until the things with which it is bound have decomposed, and is used for a pin cushion and needle case. He had often seen these cushions stuck full of bone pins and needles, which is the only kind they use. He came now to their religious belief. In all his travels he had not found any people who deny the existence of a God or the immortality of the soul. The Esquimaux believe that God has nothing to do with their lives, that He only takes notice of them in death. He has nothing to do with the body, only with the soul. God lives on a large island clothed with green grass, upon which the sun never sets. In the centre of this island is a great rock upon which God is enthroned. From this eminence He sees all the Esquimaux, but He does not see white men. He sees the spirit as it leaves the body and remembers all its past deeds. If He is pleased He sends His boat to bring the departed soul across to His island; if He is displeased, He lets it go to the other place. Upon this island are various grades of happiness according to the deserts of the candidate. In each grade there is a row of pots filled with flesh, and under each pot a burning lamp to keep it boiling. The higher the grade the better the quality of flesh in the pots. When the new comer arrives he is placed in his proper sphere and allowed to walk around and choose his pot. When he has found this he has nothing to do but sit down beside it and eat forever. If not admitted here he goes to the other place, where there are no pots, no lamps, no sunshine—nothing but ice, cold, starvation and desolation. When the missionaries first began their labors among these people they described the abiding place of lost souls as a very hot climate. This was just what the Esquimaux wanted, and the missionaries were forced to change their tactics. Their evil spirit is a woman, and dwells at the bottom of the sea. She has power over all animals that supply food. If there is a famine, they imagine the seals are all held down by her, and they send a high priest to investigate the matter. He goes to the bottom of the sea, and if he can reach and trample on her, the fish come up and the famine is over. The religious belief of these people is founded upon the necessities of their life.

Next came the marriage ceremonies. For the first marriage the bargain was generally made for the bride and groom in early life. The young man, having arrived at manhood, proves himself worthy of a wife by killing a polar bear. He then proceeds by stealth to her father's hut and lies in ambush. He cannot enter, nor must his lady love know he is near. He watches his opportunity, and when his intended comes out dressed in fine furs, he follows her and clasps her in his arms; she screams and he lets her go. This thing is repeated three times, until at last he chases her, she screams and brings out all the friends, the old woman beats the lover with thongs, and finally he captures her. He then places her upon his sledge, binds her fast, cracks his whip, and the dogs dash off with the happy pair to the young husband's hut. The friends gather and have a feast, and the marriage ceremony is completed.

The language of the Esquimaux is distinct from any other language. It has no resemblance to any of the Indian dialects. They count their fingers up to ten, beyond this any quantity would be "a great many."

Among the works of art to be shown at the next International Exhibition will be a full-sized photographic copy of the celebrated Bayeux Tapestry. This unique piece of needle-work is believed to have been executed by the Queen of William the Conqueror and her maidens, and represents the battle of Hastings, with the preceding and subsequent events. It is 230 feet in length and twenty-two in breadth. Very soon after the work was completed by the Queen, as is supposed, it was presented by her to the Abbey of Bayeux in Normandy, and is now in the charge of the municipal authorities of that city. During the Franco-German war the tapestry was rolled up and hidden, but has since been restored to its place in the public library.

It is a fact worth noting, that while in most of the savings banks in Massachusetts the male depositors greatly outnumber the female, yet in large paper-making towns there is almost an equality between the two sexes in this respect.

PERHAPS the most absurd idea yet broached is that of a chess player who proposes the establishment of a chair at West Point, claiming that the game teaches military strategy.

New Advertisements.

JAMES CALDWELL & CO.
Invites special attention to their

NEW STOCK
OF
WINTER GOODS,

JUST OPENED.

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,

REPPES AND VELOURS,

CASSIMERES,

DRA DE FRANCO MERINOS,

EMPRESS CLOTHS AND SATEENS

All the new shades.

BLACK ALPACAS AND MOHAIR LUSTRES,

BLACK SILK WARP CASHMERES,

EMPRESS CLOTHS AND MERINOS.

BLACK SILKS,

A very large stock of all the best makes.

A LARGE STOCK OF

FANCY DRESS SILKS

At \$1 per yard.

PONSON CELEBRATED

BLACK MANTILLA VELVETS,

Black and Colored Velvets for Trimming, &c.,

BLACK SILK VELVET SACQUES, CLOAKS

AND POLONAISES,

CLOTH CLOAKS AND SACQUES

In great variety.

A large stock of Fashionable Furs, in medium and fine quality.

BLACK GUIPURE LACES, BLACK THREAD

LACES, BERTHAS AND CAPES.

Blankets and Flannels,

CLOTH AND CASSIMERES

The above stock comprises the

FINEST IN THE CITY.

Which we offer at the lowest market prices.

118 & 120 FEDERAL STREET,

Allegheny City, Penna.

G. L. EBERHART, W. L. BEDSON,

Attorneys at Law. Notary Public.

E. EBERHART & BEDSON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS

AND

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO.

Represent in Beaver County

The Travelers Life & Accident Ins. Co.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

A SOUND STOCK COMPANY.

Assets January 1, 1873.

\$2,259,945.48!

Issues both Life and Accident Policies. This

company

Insures Against all kinds of Accidents.

By paying from \$10 to \$50 a year, an indemnity

of from \$5 to \$50 a week during disability can be

secured in case of any accident by which a man is

rendered unable to attend to his usual occupation; and

in the event of death by accident the same

payments secure from \$1000 to \$5000 to his family.

To Mechanics, Farmers and other laboring

men we especially commend the subject of Accident

Insurance. A small sum paid yearly will, in the

event of a crushed foot or hand, or finger, a

broken leg or arm, or any disabling injury, secure

a weekly income of cash sufficient to support your

family until you are able to resume your work.

A little money invested in Life and Accident

policies would save many a widow and orphan

from misery and starvation.

MEN OF FAMILY, THINK OF IT!

feb14-3m

THE BEST AND MOST IMPROVED

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

Safes and Vaults

ARE MADE BY THE

PITTSBURGH SAFE COMPANY

167 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

mar28-3m

FIFTH AVE. CLOTHING HALL,

CORNER FIFTH & MARKET STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

1873. SPRING STOCK. 1873.

Is offered lower than any other house in the city.

Buyers, Study Your Own Interest, and examine

the stock of J. HANNAH before purchasing else-

where.

The stock comprises Men's, Boys', Youths',

and Children's Clothing, at Wholesale and Retail

Prices.

Particular attention given to Custom Work.

Bring this invitation with you. mar28-3

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN EATON, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of John

Eaton, late of Moon township, Beaver county, Pa.

dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned,

residing in said township, all persons indebted to

said estate are requested to make immediate pay-

ment, and those having claims or demands against

the same to present them without delay to the un-

derigned for settlement.

NANCY EATON, Adm'r

JAMES EATON, Jr. Adm'r

feb21-6t

Business Directory.

BEAVER.
MILLER, J. W. Physician and Surgeon, office

that formerly occupied by Drs. McKinnis and

Lawrence. Residence, Dr. McNitt's house.

DUNLAP, J. F. Attorney at Law. Office in

the Court-house, Beaver, Pa. All legal busi-

ness promptly attended to. my3-7-ly

PURVIS, J. H. dealer in Fancy Dry Goods,

Choice Groceries, and Notions. (Specially

Tea and Sugar.) Flour, Feed and Wooden-ware,

corner of Third and Buffalo streets, Beaver, Pa.

nov10-71

MUNDT, Dr. J. S. Physician and Surgeon.

Special attention paid to treatment of Fe-

male Diseases. Residence and office on Third

street, a few doors west of the Court-house.

april17-71-ly

ALLISON THOS., dealer in Dry Goods and

Groceries, cor Third and Elk sts.

WYNN A. dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Civil Engineer, and Land Surveyor.

Third street. my3-7-ly

CLARK J. B. dealer in Groceries and Pro-

visions, Third street.

SNYDER S. & CO., dealer in Groceries and Pro-

visions, Third street.

BEACON MRS. E. H., dealer in Millinery Goods

and Trimmings, cor 3d and Diamond st.

my3-7-ly

ANDERSEN HUGO, dealer in Drugs and Medi-

cines, 3d st. See advertisement.

my3-7-ly

M. Third street.

TALLON ROBERT, manufacturer and dealer in

Boots and Shoes, Third street.

MERTZ H., manufacturer and dealer in Boots

and Shoes, Third street.

WALTER F., Baker and Confectioner, north

corner of the Diamond.

my3-7-ly

ASHBURY O. R., dealer in Tin, Copper and

Sheet Iron Ware, Third street.

my3-7-ly

SKINNEY D. M. D., Physician and Surgeon:

Office on Third street, opposite THE RADICAL

building.

my3-7-ly

KUHN E. P., Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office on Third street.

my3-7-ly

H. FRANK WILSON. H. B. MOORE.

WILSON & MOORE, Attorneys at Law.

Office: Rear of the Court-house.

my3-7-ly

BRIDGEWATER.

UBALTO'S Shady Side Photograph Gallery.

Second Floor, Dunlap's corner, opposite the

tail bridge. apr11-71

MOLTER J. C. Market street. Bridgewater.

dealer in COAL from Bank at McKinley's

febl17-71-ly

BOYD J. M. & CO., Millinery, Dressmaking, and

Children's Clothing, opposite Hurst's, Bridge-

water, Pa. apr19-72

LEVIN JOHN C. M. D., Surgeon and Physician.

Office, during the day, at corner Bridge and Wa-

ter streets at night at his residence on Water

street. aug5-70

HURST A. C., dealer in Dry Goods, Hats and

Caps, Carpets, Oil, Cloth and Trimmings.

Bridge street. my3-7-ly

HURST A. C., dealer in Groceries, Groceries,

and Groceries, Bridge street.

my3-7-ly

MULHEIM B., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths and

Variety Goods, Bridge street.

my3-7-ly

PORTER JAMES, dealer in Tin, Copper and

Sheet Iron Ware, and Iron Clusters, Pump-

Bridge street. my3-7-ly

BLATTNER C., manufacturer and dealer in

Boots, Shoes, &c., Bridge street.

aug29-71-ly

ROCHESTER.

DONCASTER HOUSE, opposite Railroad Sta-

tion, D. Wolf, Proprietor. Pro Bono Pub-

lico. my3-7-ly

HOUSE AND FARM.

How to Make the Best Butter.

In reply to J. H. we have to say, that there is in this market and made in our vicinity, a superior article of butter, the equal of which is not to be found in any other city in the United States. The demand for it is great, and hundreds of pounds are sent weekly by express to New York, Boston, and up the Hudson, and other places, for all which *gilt* prices are obtained.

The way to make this butter, is to closely observe not only one or two, but several important points, on a combination of which success most clearly hinges. After the two preliminary points are secured, such as good cows (we prefer to Jerseys for making the finest flavored butter,) and good feeding and management, then come other essential points which for convenience we number:—

1st. Entire cleanliness is indispensable in the stable, milking sheds and spring house. These must all be well ventilated and entirely freed from all noxious odors in them or in their vicinity.

2nd. The milk must be skimmed at the proper time, and soon enough after milking to obviate all danger of rancidity or absorption from thickened or sour milk, or the results of fermentation. This cannot be absolutely determined by any number of hours after being set away, but must depend on the experience, judgment, and observation of the person in charge. A change of the weather may necessitate it sooner or later. To skin just at the right time is an important element in "gilt edge butter." If there is a rule, it may be perhaps comprised in to skim at the precise earliest moment, that all the cream can be procured from the milk.

3d. Keep the vessel containing the cream down to a low temperature, stirring it daily with a wooden spatula or long-handled spoon. This low temperature for the cream, so as to avoid all dangers from fermentation, is very important.

4th. Avoid what is called washing the butter, which carries off the fine flavor, so much valued here.

5th. Churn the cream at such a low temperature, that at the point of turning into butter, it will come hard, and this is entirely within the control of the dairymen, by throwing in either lumps of ice or pound of ice at the critical moment, and giving the churn a few more turns, so as to lower the temperature of the mass, and allow the butter to be taken out hard. If this is not done, and the mass of butter is soft or oily, it cannot be properly worked and will never make a good article.

6th. Two workings are required, once on taking out of the churn, to get rid of most of the buttermilk, when it is salted and laid away for two or three hours. The final working is then done on the butter-table, for 12 pounds at a time, or on the butter-worker. A fine muslin cloth is wrapped around a fine sponge, with which the flattened out surface of each lump is patted, till everything is absorbed like buttermilk or water. The sponge and cloth are, of course, from time to time wrung out, as needed. The sponge is a powerful and thorough absorber,—nothing equals it in this respect. The salted butter at the rate of two-thirds of an ounce to each pound. Butter may be worked too much, and it may be worked too little.

7th. Alderney or Jersey cows ought to give the butter the approved golden color, even in winter; but if it is not the right color to please the fastidious citizen with his market basket, artificial coloring may be used.

8th. It must be solidly and neatly packed, have a fine white muslin wrapper around each pound or half-pound, and be delivered in market as soon as when it left the spring.

It will thus be seen by our correspondent, that here are eight important and indispensable points in making prime Philadelphia butter. If any one point is omitted, or neglected, the game is all up. Attention scrupulously to any seven of the requisites will not ensure good butter. They must all be observed. No. 7 next here will render all the previous care in seven important particulars, angustury and useless, if

the best prices are expected to be obtained.

If the above directions are attended to, our subscriber can find good customers in Philadelphia market.—*Practical Farmer.*

Dormant Fertilizers.

One of the most interesting facts which this extraordinary wet season has brought out is, that fertilizers applied to soils in dry summers without appreciable effect are rendered available in those that are wet. The plants upon which our fertilizers have been applied during the past years, when the rainfall has been so deficient, produced wonderfully this season. The fertilizing substances have been lying dormant in the soil for the want of water to render them soluble or to hold them in solution, and this year the conditions have been favorable for promoting the changes, chemical and mechanical, necessary for plant food to be made available. Owing to the dry weather the past three years, difficult to conduct experiments with manures, and reach anything like reliable results. Hundreds of farmers have been misled, and have condemned as worthless manurial substances which had positive value, but which needed the usual meteorological agencies to render them assimilable. Farm dung and stable manures, as well as chemical fertilizers, have not exerted their full influence upon soils to which they have been applied, because of the absence of rain. This season they have been thoroughly subjected to the action of water, and crops have been benefited by the dormant manurial agents applied two or three years ago. Manures are not lost which do not act promptly, unless they are blown away by winds, or are washed into brooks in sudden and violent showers, which sometimes fall upon the baked earth in summer. If they remain in or upon the soil, favorable seasons, which are sure to come, will force them to give up to plants the food they contain, and the husbandman receives his returns in abundant crops.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

Training Colts.

For the last six years, says a correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer*, I have been haltering my colts when about one week old, and when the mother is worked the colts are tied by her side. I find many advantages in beginning so soon with them, among which are: the colt is learned to lead in a very few minutes—seldom more than fifteen. Being thus early handled, they have no fear of being hurt when any one comes near them. They learn to travel on the road without fear of the vehicle behind them or meeting others. There is more danger of losing them or having them stop on the road to cause you to go back after them. Two or three times going back after a colt will break one to lead by the side of the mother.

When so trained they are ready to work as soon as they are old enough. I have two that were no trouble to break. All that they had to learn was to pull. They knew what was behind, and had no fear of being hurt. One I harnessed without assistance, and drove seven miles, and back the first afternoon. Neither of these colts has naturally the best of tempers, but they are now a very pleasant team to drive in any place, or to any kind of carriage. Kindness in all cases is necessary in training (I do not say breaking) colts; and firmness is quite as necessary. In early training a young colt will very soon learn that man is his master, and that he will not be hurt if he is quiet. The colt learns little at a time, too, and learns that little well and he never forgets it. In beginning with colts old enough to work they are expected to learn too much at once. A colt should not be expected to learn all he is to know at one time, any more than a boy should learn all that is necessary for him to know at one term of school. Try the plan of leading the colt when the mother is at work this spring.

APPLE PUDDING.—Take ten eggs. Leave out half of the whites. A pint of apples stewed and passed through a sieve, half a pound of butter, the rind of two lemons, and the juice of one. Sweeten it as you please, and bake in pastry.

Insurance.

TOLEDO MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

ORGANIZED IN APRIL, 1872.

PAID UP CAPITAL

\$120,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. W. W. JONES Hon. C. H. SCHUBNER
Hon. C. A. KING Hon. W. A. COLLINS
WM. BAKER F. J. KING
S. H. BERGEN C. H. COY
C. L. LUCE PERRY CRABBS
JOHN CUMMINGS ROBERT CUMMINGS
JOHN CUMMINGS L. T. THAYER
FRED EATON J. R. OSBORNE
WAGER SWAYNE CLARENCE MORRIS
J. W. ROSS E. W. E. KOCH
PELEG T. CLARKE W. S. WAITE
CHAS. COCHRAN

OFFICERS.

S. H. BERGEN, President.
F. J. KING, Vice President.
CHARLES COCHRAN, Secretary.
J. F. ARIS, Assistant Secretary.
W. W. JONES, Medical Examiner.
WILLIAM BAKER, Attorney.

THE TOLEDO MUTUAL

WILL ISSUE ALL THE

DIFFERENT KINDS OF POLICIES

USUALLY ISSUED BY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES,

At the usual rates charged by other

Reliable Companies.

Those insured in this Company are permitted to

travel by the usual routes, to or from any portion of the Western Hemisphere, north of and including the United States, or to or from any portion of Europe, and to reside within said limits of travel, without extra charge.

AN EXCELLENT FEATURE.

UPON SURRENDER OF AN

ORDINARY LIFE POLICY

At any time after the payment of one

ONE FULL ANNUAL PREMIUM.

The holder of such policy will be entitled to just

AS MUCH PAID-UP INSURANCE

As any other man of like age can

OBTAIN FOR A CASH PREMIUM

Equal to the

VALUE OF THE POLICY.

Computed in accordance with the rate of

Mortality and Interest

Which may have been adopted as the standard for the State for the

VALUATION OF LIFE POLICIES

WING & SON.

"THE AMERICAN PIANO,"

—UNSURE PASSED—

First premiums wherever exhibited—Prices low and hand instruments

From Mr. Edward Hoffman, the celebrated Pianist. A concessionally brilliant performance in every respect a most magnificent instrument.

Responsible Agents wanted

ADDRESS

WING & SON,

428 Broome St., N. Y. [Ja31-6m]

Dentistry.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Fayette county jail, at Uniontown, is haunted.

Lancaster county has another novelty—this time a horse with a well grown mustache.

Donaldson, the Reading merchant, will make his next ascension in a paper balloon.

The colored citizens of Chester have started a co-operative society.

Wheat and rye look well in the Schuylkill Valley, and there are indications of a bountiful harvest.

More than twenty colliers in the Schuylkill region have been flooded by the rains and the melting of snow on the mountains.

Two million feet of logs have escaped from the boom at Williamsport, and the driftwood harvesters down the river are on the alert.

The Clarion County Commissioners have awarded the contract for building the new jail to Samuel Wilson and Walter W. Greenland, of Strattonville, for \$86,737.

The next annual exhibition of the Crawford county farmers' and stock breeders' association will be held at Meadville on the 17th, 18th and 19th of September.

The twenty-first annual fair of the Crawford County Agricultural Society will be held at Conneautville, on the 8th, 9th and 10th of October, one week later than originally fixed, to avoid conflicting with the State Fair at Erie.

Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York, during the past two weeks has not left his bed. The nature of his disease is kept a secret, though it is thought to be Bright's disease of the kidneys. Saturday his condition was critical.

A dispatch from Belgrade to London announces the death of Milivoj Blaznavitz, Minister of War and Public Construction, and president of the Serbian Cabinet Council. He was head of the Executive of Serbia during the minority of the present Prince Milan.

Every day in the week is the Sabbath of some nation. Sunday is observed by the Christians, Monday by the Greeks, Tuesday by the Persians, Wednesday by the Egyptians, Friday by the Turks, Saturday by the Jews.

A new cartridge-holder has been invented by two Springfield armors, which consists of a tube capable of holding from six to ten cartridges at once. It is claimed that by its use, any gun of similar system to the Springfield can be fired thirty-two times a minute.

It is said that pigeons can be nurtured to the fattest and delicatest of food by feeding them with wheat steeped in cod-liver oil. Those who have partaken of pigeons thus fattened say that it is the pleasantest way of taking cod-liver oil yet tried by them.

Miss Amanda Vancil, a school teacher in Indiana, has made \$70,000 by investing her salary in United States bonds; and now there is a manifest disposition among the impecunious youth of Indiana to invest Miss Amanda Vancil with the United States bonds of matrimony.

O, the snore, the beautiful snore, filling her chamber from ceiling to floor! Over the covert, under the sheet, from her dimpled chin to her pretty feet! Now rising aloft like a bee in June; now sunk to the wall of a cracked noisemaker; now, like a snoring, then rising again, is the beautiful snore of Elizabeth Jane.

Preparations for the great May Musical Festival in Cincinnati, to be made on the grandest scale and there is every reason to believe that the event will surpass anything of the kind yet attempted in this country.

A meeting was held in Erie to form a sports men's club to aid in enforcing the laws to prevent the capture and destruction of fish by unauthorized means, and a committee of three was, on motion, appointed to draft a resolution expressing the sense of the meeting, which were unanimously adopted.

Lord Robert Montague proposes that all future differences between nations be submitted to the Pope for arbitration. When the Pope heard this proposition he suggested that all future differences between nations be referred to Lord Robert Montague, as that nobleman evidently united in himself the prominent characteristics of both classes, and was therefore peculiarly well fitted to meet both on equal ground and render a just decision between them.

The spring conference of the Latter Day Saints closed at Salt Lake on Tuesday, the 8th. A number of prominent Churchmen were sent on a mission to Europe and islands in the Pacific. New officers were created and filled, occasioned by the resignation of Brigham Young as trustee in trust of the Church. Twenty-five thousand dollars was required of the trustee in trust of the Church and ten of the assistants who handle \$300,000 and some of the funds yearly.

The weather signal office at Washington has received information of a proposed international congress of meteorologists, to be held at Vienna, Austria, in July. The congress has been called by European organizations, and the special subject for consideration will be the agreement upon a line of co-operative action which will enable the different European nations to secure a system of synchronous reports. A similar congress was held last year, but was of a preliminary character.

During the late floods considerable damage was caused by the unusually high water, in various parts of the country. The new high dam across the Oswego river, near Oswego, New York, was torn away. It belonged to the State and was never completed. The Delaware river rose twenty-five feet above low water mark. The Susquehanna rose to twenty-three. The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad track, near Oil City, was two feet under water. A number of lives were lost by the flood in the Susquehanna river, at Rochester, New York.

A terrible accident occurred on Wednesday of last week at Middletown, Conn. At 4.15 o'clock the newly completed brick building known as the Shepherd block fell, burying under the ruins some fifteen men. All business was suspended and the people immediately gathered at the spot and commenced the work of taking out the dead. Six bodies were recovered up to the present. The following are their names: E. H. Harrison, James Ryan, John Kelly, Owen Sullivan, E. J. Phelps and Joel Shephard. The latter is a brother of the builder. Two or three others received slight injuries.

At New York before the Senate Committee on Wednesday the 9th inst., President Hinkley, of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Road, read extracts from annual report, showing the small profits resulting to the Company from the earnings of carrying mails. President Harris, of the Connecticut Valley Road, stated that his Company received \$12,000 from express per year, and if they were paid accordingly for mails, they would get \$15,000 yearly. As it is, they only get ten dollars for round trip, by twenty-one feet car, with two messengers. If the latter paid their fare, it would cost them nine dollars. Mr. Hinkley, resuming, read documents to show the inequality of postal remuneration, his own company received fifty-two cents per mile for thirty-five feet cars on the Baltimore Central Branch, while on the Delaware Branch they only received fourteen cents per mile, for thirty-five feet cars. The mails were carried in the same class cars on both branches. The committee then adjourned until to-morrow, when Mr. Davis will make an argument for the Postoffice Department.

"OBSERVER'S" REPLY TO "T. G."

Dear Sir: I have read your last production, and in it you say it is my duty to lead and yours to follow. If so, why, in place of equivocating and assuming false positions, do you not answer some of my arguments, you don't say a word against the use of our tinctures, our either, etc., which are in use by all good physicians, and which are in part made with alcohol; your position is that alcohol is not necessary in the treatment of disease, and while taking that position you egotistically set up your *ipse dixit* against nine tenths of the physicians of the civilized world. You remind me of a boy I once saw at church, who had on a red striped vest, and during service he thought he had occasion and did pass out in two or three times, when coming in the third time the old Scotch clergyman rebuked him in the following manner, "Young man I think they have all saw your new jacket." "We happen to know upon indisputable authority that all ancient wines did not contain alcohol," now if the wine Noah drank did not contain alcohol, pray tell us how it caused drunkenness? If the wine Lot's daughters gave their father contained no alcohol how do you explain the inebriation which followed.

"The best wines of ancient times (it is said by translators of the Scriptures) were not fermented at all as 'Observer' may learn by consulting those writers." I imagine I see "T. G." here showing his new jacket.

That these red stripes may be more brilliant, I ask "T. G." to read a few of the following texts of Scripture, Psalms 104:15, Isaiah 28:7, 5:11, Genesis 2:15, Ephesians 5:18, please read these and be convinced, you would show your "new jacket" by claiming that you have examined the original Scriptures, I make no pretensions to erudition. I humbly acknowledge that I never went to school after I was twelve years old, but I claim to have a moderate share of common sense, and by all the knowledge I have, I cannot see how unfermented wine could cause so many to be drunk. I always thought that the process of fermentation developed the alcohol and that it was the alcohol that made the drunkenness. You have quoted a great many authors to prove that fermentation is nothing else but the putrefaction of substances containing no nitrogen, also you claim that through this fermentation the nitrogenous element which represents the nutritive principle is entirely destroyed. Now suppose we turn to an every day custom they have of making bread, which is called the staff of life, according to Turner if it is fermented it did not contain nitrogen, and according to "T. G." the nitrogen is all destroyed through the process of fermentation. I do not pretend to be a great scientist, but I take it that if there is no nitrogen in bread (according to your way of reasoning) therefore no nutritive principle, still people in their ignorance think it in some way goes to support life.

You do not seem to know much about fermentation, that you may perceive the different kinds of fermentation, allow me to enlighten you by saying, there are three species, viz: The vinous, the acetous and the putrefactive, each being distinguished by its products as well as by the phenomena it presents. Now the vinous takes the precedence and is that important process by which saccharine solutions are converted into intoxicating liquors. You continue to entertain the idea that there is no nourishment in alcohol or whisky. If the grain contained nourishment, where has it gone; according to your theory it has been annihilated by the process of vinous fermentation. Oh! you believe in the doctrine of annihilation, but why does not the same process of fermentation destroy the nutritive of the bread? Well, that is the query—this reminds me of the story of the farmers of old being gored by the lawyers of old, said the lawyer, "If my ox gored you, that alters the case materially." A you seem to be ignorant of Varuna, the God of the waters, the Hindoo Neptune, now had you studied Webster as closely as you have those "translators of the scriptures," you might have known what Varuna was without showing your red jacket.

I am glad you and I agree in the annihilation of those doggeries which have been the curse of our country, and as we have lived to see that great end accomplished, and I see no benefit the community will derive from a further discussion of the question, I will bid you farewell, would have no objection to giving my name only that I am not fond of notoriety lest some might think I wanted to show my new jacket.

ROCHESTER, April 14, 1873.

New Advertisements.

M. & J. LAWRENCE, Physicians & Surgeons, an office that formerly occupied by U. S. Revenue Assessor, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. April 11.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JAMES B. ANDREWS, DEC'D. Letters of administration on the estate of James B. Andrews, dec'd., late of Fallston, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement to

NANCY JANE ANDREWS, Adm'r.

April 18-61. Fallston, Pa.

NOTICE.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 10th of May, for the building of a Methodist Episcopal Church, in the borough of Glasgow, Beaver county, Pa. Plans and specifications can be seen at Jas. Little's, in said borough.

WM. HOOD, Building Com.

THOS. WATSON, Jr.

april 18-73

New Advertisements.

ANNOUNCEMENT.



Will be in your midst soon, coming by SPECIAL FLEET OF STEAMERS.

JOHN ROBINSON'S

GREAT WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

MUSEUM, AQUARIUM, ANIMAL CONSERVATORY AND STRICTLY MORAL CIRCUS.

LIVING SEA MONSTERS!

SUCH AS

Sea Lions, Sea Elephants, Seals, Sea Cows, Crocodiles and Sea Turtles.

Giraffes, Hippopotami, Rhinoceroses, Ostriches, largest elephant in captivity, weight six tons, actual cost, \$25,000; and forty-two cages of other animals, such as are not usually seen in ordinary menageries. Seventy-five performers, twenty-five male riders, thirty children, ninety spotted Arabian Ring Horses, sixty of the smallest Ponies in the world. Procession three miles long, canvasses covering five acres of ground, which comfortably seats fifteen thousand, daily expenses \$3,000. By far the grandest affair on earth. For full particulars watch for future advertisement.

WILL BE AT

ROCHESTER

ON MAY 5TH.

SEE FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE CONTRACTORS.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, BEAVER, Pa., March 27, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office by the Board of County Commissioners of Beaver county until SATURDAY, APRIL, 20th, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the masonry of two stone arch bridges of about 20 feet arch each, and 21 feet roadway, one over Wallace's run, in Big Beaver township, where the public road crosses said run; and over Dutchman's run, in Palisade township, where the Brighton and Pittsburgh grade road crosses said run. Also for repairing the pier of the bridge over Connequene creek, known as the "Connequene bridge." Proposals will be made by the pier, actual measurement. Specifications can be seen at the office from and after this date. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of Commissioners,

JOHN MCGOWN, Clerk.

april 18

12,000,000 ACRES.

CHEAP FARMS!

The cheapest land in the market for sale by

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

In the Great Platte Valley.

3,000,000 ACRES IN CENTRAL NEBRASKA.

Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards. Section and ten year credit at six per cent. No advance interest required.

Mild and beautiful climate, fertile soil, and abundance of good water.

The best market in the west! The great mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Nevada being supplied by the Farmers in the Platte Valley.

SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO A HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES.

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.

Free homes for all. Millions of choice government land open for entry under the Homestead Law, near the Great Platte Valley, and also under all the conveniences of an old settled country.

Free Passes to purchasers of Railroad land. Section and ten year credit, and also new edition of Descriptive Pamphlet, with new maps, mailed free everywhere. Address

Land Commissioner U. P. R. E.

Omaha, Neb.

WANTED

10,000 Farmers

To improve 1,700,000 acres of R. R. Lands, free from mortgage and located in the middle region of Western Iowa—the best corn, wheat and cattle producing belt in the world, 10 hours distant from Chicago. Climate and soil unsurpassed. Meadows and plow land with pure running water evenly distributed. No fencing, no taxes, and also new edition of Descriptive Pamphlet, with new maps, mailed free everywhere. Address

JOHN R. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner Iowa Railroad Land Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Chicago office, 65 S. Canal St.

\$500 IN PRIZES.

EXTRA EARLY VERMONT. Ten days earlier than Early Rose. Enormously productive and of excellent flavor. \$1 per bushel; 4 pounds by mail, postpaid for \$3.50.

COMPTON'S SURPRISE, 300 bushels to the acre. A little later than Early Rose. Equal in quality. \$3 per bushel, by mail, postpaid.

\$500 will be awarded as premiums to those who produce the largest quantity of either of the above, and also to the one who produces the most of the above, with list of 300 varieties of Potatoes sent free to all.

Illustrated Seed Catalogue, 200 pages, with Colored Chromo, 25 cents.

A new tomato, the "Arrington," early, solid and productive. Price 25 cents per packet, 5 packets for \$1.

25 Park Place, New York.

ONLY TEN CENTS!!!

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PAINTER.

Or, Paints—How to Select and Use Them.

A plain treatise, containing sample card with 42 different accurately painted shades and tints, with instructions for exterior and interior House Decoration.

25 copies, bound in cloth, for \$5. Sample copies, paper cover, mailed post paid, to any address, on receipt of 10 cents, by the Publisher.

HENRY CARBY BAIRD.

Box 1924, Lead-Office, Philadelphia.

See the following valuable extracts from press notices:

"A very valuable book, and no one intending to paint should fail to read it."—N. Y. Tribune.

"We did not know so much could be said on the subject of painting a house until we read this excellent book of Mr. Baird's."—N. Y. Herald.

"A want long felt at last supplied."—Scientific American.

"Not only a necessity to the painter, but valuable to every occupant of a dwelling."—N. Y. World.

"By 25 copies of this book, and distribute them among your friends. If they will heed the advice therein, you could make no more valuable present."—Chicago Tribune.

"In publishing this book Mr. Baird has done a real service to the community."—Toledo Blade.

"We hope the publisher will sell 100,000 copies of this book during '73."—Boston Advertiser.

"We have just painted our house as advised by the author, and congratulate ourselves that no dweller in our household could excels ours in appearance."—Harper's Weekly.

"In selling a sample copy for 10 cents, Mr. Baird must feel certain an order for 25 bound in cloth will follow."—Franklin's Weekly.

"We know the town and country painters therein recommended, and can vouch for their value and the excellence of the 'Harbison' brand of white lead."—Philadelphia Ledger.

ONLY TEN CENTS!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

WELCH & GRIFFITHS,

Manufacturers of Sewing Machines, and

EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED.

FILES, BELTING & MACHINERY.

Price Lists and Circulars free.

WELCH & GRIFFITHS,

Boston, Mass., & Detroit, Mich.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

WELCH & GRIFFITHS,

Manufacturers of Sewing Machines, and

EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED.

FILES, BELTING & MACHINERY.

Price Lists and Circulars free.

WELCH & GRIFFITHS,

Boston, Mass., & Detroit, Mich.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

WELCH & GRIFFITHS,

Manufacturers of Sewing Machines, and

EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED.

FILES, BELTING & MACHINERY.

Price Lists and Circulars free.

WELCH & GRIFFITHS,

Boston, Mass., & Detroit, Mich.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

WELCH & GRIFFITHS,

Manufacturers of Sewing Machines, and

EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED.

FILES, BELTING & MACHINERY.

Price Lists and Circulars free.

WELCH & GRIFFITHS,

Boston, Mass., & Detroit, Mich.

New Advertisements.

ANNOUNCEMENT.



Will be in your midst soon, coming by SPECIAL FLEET OF STEAMERS.

JOHN ROBINSON'S

GREAT WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

MUSEUM, AQUARIUM, ANIMAL CONSERVATORY AND STRICTLY MORAL CIRCUS.

LIVING SEA MONSTERS!

SUCH AS

Sea Lions, Sea Elephants, Seals, Sea Cows, Crocodiles and Sea Turtles.

Giraffes, Hippopotami, Rhinoceroses, Ostriches, largest elephant in captivity, weight six tons, actual cost, \$25,000; and forty-two cages of other animals, such as are not usually seen in ordinary menageries. Seventy-five performers, twenty-five male riders, thirty children, ninety spotted Arabian Ring Horses, sixty of the smallest Ponies in the world. Procession three miles long, canvasses covering five acres of ground, which comfortably seats fifteen thousand, daily expenses \$3,000. By far the grandest affair on earth. For full particulars watch for future advertisement.

WILL BE AT

ROCHESTER

ON MAY 5TH.

SEE FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE CONTRACTORS.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, BEAVER, Pa., March 27, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office by the Board of County Commissioners of Beaver county until SATURDAY, APRIL, 20th, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the masonry of two stone arch bridges of about 20 feet arch each, and 21 feet roadway, one over Wallace's run, in Big Beaver township, where the public road crosses said run; and over Dutchman's run, in Palisade township, where the Brighton and Pittsburgh grade road crosses said run. Also for repairing the pier of the bridge over Connequene creek, known as the "Connequene bridge." Proposals will be made by the pier, actual measurement. Specifications can be seen at the office from and after this date. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of Commissioners,

JOHN MCGOWN, Clerk.

april 18

12,000,000 ACRES.

CHEAP FARMS!

The cheapest land in the market for sale by

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

In the Great Platte Valley.

3,000,000 ACRES IN CENTRAL NEBRASKA.

Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards. Section and ten year credit at six per cent. No advance interest required.

Mild and beautiful climate, fertile soil, and abundance of good water.

The best market in the west! The great mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Nevada being supplied by the Farmers in the Platte Valley.

SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO A HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES.

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.

Free homes for all. Millions of choice government land open for entry under the Homestead Law, near the Great Platte Valley, and also under all the conveniences of an old settled country.

Free Passes to purchasers of Railroad land. Section and ten year credit, and also new edition of Descriptive Pamphlet, with new maps, mailed free everywhere. Address

Land Commissioner U. P. R. E.

Omaha, Neb.

WANTED

10,000 Farmers

To improve 1,700,000 acres of R. R. Lands, free from mortgage and located in the middle region of Western Iowa—the best corn, wheat and cattle producing belt in the world, 10 hours distant from Chicago. Climate and soil unsurpassed. Meadows and plow land with pure running water evenly distributed. No fencing, no taxes, and also new edition of Descriptive Pamphlet, with new maps, mailed free everywhere. Address

JOHN R. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner Iowa Railroad Land Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Chicago office, 65 S. Canal St.

\$500 IN PRIZES.

EXTRA EARLY VERMONT. Ten days earlier than Early Rose. Enormously productive and of excellent flavor. \$1 per bushel; 4 pounds by mail, postpaid for \$3.50.

COMPTON'S SURPRISE, 300 bushels to the acre. A little later than Early Rose. Equal in quality. \$3 per bushel, by mail, postpaid.

\$500 will be awarded as premiums to those who produce the largest quantity of either of the above, and also to the one who produces the most of the above, with list of 300 varieties